

Lebanon Bomb Toll at 30; PLO Command Center Hit

SIDON, Lebanon — An explosion rocked this coastal stronghold of the Palestine Liberation Organization on Thursday morning, killing at least 20 persons and wounding at least 108, according to police and hospital reports.

A telephone caller claiming to represent anti-Palestinian rightists took responsibility for the blast here and for another that killed 10 persons and injured 10 at about the same time in Chekka, in the outskirts of the northern coastal city of Tripoli.

The Sidon casualty count came from the names of those killed and wounded as compiled by police and medical workers at hospitals in Sidon and Beirut, where many of the injured were driven in taxis and ambulances. A Red Cross worker said there could well be more bodies in the rubble.

Israeli Blamed

The PLO and the leftist National Movement, which share a seven-story regional command center that was the apparent target of the Sidon bombing, blamed Israeli agents.

Israeli jets flying surveillance over Beirut and southern Lebanon later in the day drew sustained anti-aircraft fire from Palestinian gunners.

The source of the Sidon explosion was not immediately clear. Some accounts said it came from one or two bomb-rigged cars. Others said it was from a dynamite-

packed truck parked outside the command headquarters.

The blast turned nearby concrete and cinder-block apartment buildings into tons of heaped rubble. Shattered glass was buried a third of a mile, and vehicles were wrecked in the morning rush hour.

The explosion occurred 50 minutes before PLO and leftist militia officers were to begin a meeting at the command center. The building's walls were blown out. The PLO would not let reporters approach the remains of the building.

Blanket Bundle

A reporter able to get near the blast area saw a weeping man carrying off a blanket bundle of a few possessions. An old woman refused PLO guards' requests that she leave her wrecked apartment building. Sobbing women and tearful men wandered about dazed.

The explosion in Chekka was reported by the privately owned Voice of Lebanon radio station, which said it destroyed a cement plant.

The Front for the Liberation of Lebanon from Aliens was responsible for both explosions, according to a telephone message. The caller refused to identify himself, except as a spokesman for the group.

"Lebanon will never be the base or passageway of any aliens or usurpers," a journalist at the Beirut bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Press quoted the caller as saying.

Little is known about the front, in whose name responsibility has been claimed for previous attacks on the PLO and on leftist targets in Beirut and for an attempt to assassinate John Gunther Dean, then U.S. ambassador, in August, 1980. Callers making the previous claims have said the front seeks the departure from Lebanon of Palestinian guerrillas and Syrian troops.

Four days ago, tension between militia of the Shiite Muslims' Amal Party and the pro-Moscow Communist Party erupted in fighting at Ansur, 10 miles (16 kilometers) from here. The PLO and leftist Muslim allies moved in to disarm the factions.

Amal, the largest Shiite party, has been at odds with the Communists since the 1979 Iranian revolution that brought Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to power. Before that, the Shiites were the traditional power base of the Communists.

The PLO said in a statement Thursday that Israeli terrorists staged the bombings in an effort to further increase tension between the PLO and the Shiites.



Distraught passersby flee the scene of Thursday's bombing at the PLO headquarters in Sidon.

Cease-Fire Seen at Risk

SIDON, Lebanon (Reuters) — The accusation against Israel appeared to jeopardize the cease-fire between the Palestinians and Israel that took effect in southern Lebanon on July 24 after two weeks of Israeli ground, naval and air strikes.

The joint Palestinian-Lebanese leftist command in southern Lebanon, 40 of whose commanders had been about to meet at the headquarters in a crowded side street close to Sidon's main shopping area, estimated the bomb charge at 300 kilograms (660 pounds). Hospital sources said many casualties were women and children.

The command occupies three stories of the building. Witnesses said the main military operations room for guerrilla forces in the south was hit. The room housing the center's telephone exchange

was destroyed, along with the accounting office.

The blast caused panic throughout the city. Guerrillas patrolled the streets in trucks fitted with heavy machine guns as rescue workers and bulldozers removed rubble.

Russians Leave Egypt; Moscow Expels Envoy

CAIRO — The Soviet ambassador, six top-ranking diplomats and 100 Soviet technicians, expelled by President Anwar Sadat on allegations that they helped stir up Moslem-Christian strife, left Egypt for Moscow on Thursday.

In retaliation, the Soviet government ordered the Egyptian military attaché and his staff Thursday to leave the country within seven days. The expulsion order came after the Cairo government already had ordered its military attaché in Moscow to leave.

Radio Moscow said the Egyptian chargé d'affaires, Hassan Kandil, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry to receive the expulsion order and a statement condemning Egypt's action. The attaché, Lt. Col. Abdel Hamid Khalifa, however, had said he and his 10-man staff would leave Moscow by Friday on instructions from Cairo to pull out.

The Egyptian news agency said the Russians, who left on two flights, were seen off by Foreign Ministry officials.

Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov

and his family, six members of his staff and the correspondents of Tass and the Soviet newspaper Trud left on a special flight. The technicians and their families boarded a regularly scheduled Aeroflot flight to Moscow.

Soviet Plot Alleged

Mr. Sadat's government announced the expulsions Tuesday, charging that the Russians were involved in a plot to incite Moslem-Christian strife in Egypt.

Western diplomats said Moscow had probably decided against expelling any other Egyptian diplomats for fear of having to reduce its presence in Cairo even further. The Egyptian government had ordered the Russians to scale down their embassy so that both missions would be at the same level.

While Egypt has only about seven nonmilitary diplomatic staff members in Moscow, the Soviet Union has about 40 in Cairo. Egypt also said it would terminate the contracts of Soviet advisers in the country. It is estimated that there are as many as 1,500 Soviet advisers in Egypt.



Soviet Ambassador Vladimir Polyakov, left, was escorted by Egyptian Foreign Undersecretary Omran el-Shafei to his flight after he and other Russians were ordered to get out of Egypt.

Senate Majority of 51 Opposes AWACS Sale

WASHINGTON — Fifty-one members of the Senate — exactly enough to defeat it — signed Thursday as co-sponsors of a resolution to disapprove President Reagan's proposed Saudi weapons sale.

The opponents included 21 Republicans and sponsors of the resolution claim they have at least six allies who did not co-sponsor but who are committed to voting against the measure.

The Senate is considered the key to success for President Reagan's proposed \$3.5-billion weapons package for the largest U.S. oil supplier. The most controversial element is five advanced Airborne Warning and Command System aircraft, called AWACS.

The House of Representatives is considered all but certain to oppose the sale, but a vote of both House and Senate is needed to kill it. Mr. Reagan hopes to persuade enough senators to his view, which was presented Thursday to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

House opponents this week said their resolution of disapproval is supported by 253 members — 35 more than the 218-vote majority needed to defeat the package. Rep. Robert H. Michel of Illinois, the House Republican leader, said he told President Reagan on Thursday that the sale would not be approved by the House.

The vote predictions would indicate that the Saudi package is doomed in Congress — unless minds are changed, the package is modified or the sale is withdrawn.

"If President Reagan insists on a

vote on this package, I don't think he can win," said Sen. Bob Packwood, an Oregon Republican. "I don't think the president can turn around eight votes."

However, the administration still has six weeks to try to win the fight on Capitol Hill. Both houses must reject the sale by majority vote by Oct. 30, or it goes through.

Sen. Packwood and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, the Washington Democrat who is working with him on the resolution, released the list of 51 sponsors and said at a news conference two more Republicans and four more Democrats have promised to oppose the package but not to sign the resolution.

Glenn Opposed

They did not name the six, but one of them is Sen. John H. Glenn Jr., an Ohio Democrat, who announced his opposition earlier Thursday during the Haig hearing.

Earlier, Mr. Haig had told reporters that "according to the experts, there was some improvement in the situation over the last 48 hours."

"That is not a bridge we anticipate we will have to cross," Mr. Haig said when asked about a possible defeat in Congress.

Mr. Haig did not entirely rule out some kind of compromise on the AWACS sale, but said the package "we have put forward is the optimum arrangement that can be acceptable."

He suggested it was the best deal the United States could get from Saudi Arabia. "You must give us enough credit to know that we

Guerrilla Chief Charts New Iran Revolution

Massoud Rajavi, From French Exile, Sees End to Khomeini Regime Soon

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Staff Writer

AUVERS-SUR-OISE, France — Beside the Oise River in this sleepy Paris suburb where Van Gogh once lived, Massoud Rajavi charts the future of an Iran he says his Mujahaddin Khalq guerrillas will, one day now, deliver from the clasp of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's rule-by-mullah.

The news from home is particularly encouraging this week. Ayatollah Khomeini's authorities announce through their own news agency that Mujahaddin youths are demonstrating in the street, openly defying the mullahs' government for the first time on such a large scale, and even fighting gun battles with Revolutionary Guards in the middle of Tehran.

Soon the teeming ayatollah will be gone, according to Mr. Rajavi's vision, and Mr. Rajavi will return to his country to begin putting the pieces of his country back together. Beside him will be Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the deposed president

who with Mr. Rajavi fled to exile July 29 and formed the National Resistance Council, whose seat — but only for the moment — must be Auvers-sur-Oise, 30 miles (48 kilometers) northwest of Paris and 2,000 miles from Iran.

"There is not any other alternative besides us," Mr. Rajavi predicts confidently in an interview. "You Americans should be especially careful in this. You were wrong once before, you remember."

There is no way to judge the accuracy of his assertions. Iran is closed to most foreign correspondents. What information gets out comes almost exclusively from the Khomeini regime's radio and news agency, Pars. But Mr. Rajavi, 34, appears to have no doubt that he is on his way back "soon, very soon," to help rule Iran, and for two hours he explains to a visitor why he is so sure and what he will do when he gets there.

As he does, he refers to handwritten notes to make sure he

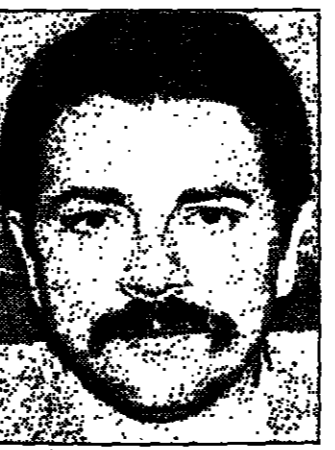
forgets nothing of the message that he says must go out to those who are wrongly convinced, he fears, that without Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran would face a bloody civil war opening the way to intervention by the Soviet Union.

"Be sure that after Khomeini you will not have civil war or bloodshed," he says. "Do not think that after Khomeini there would be a power vacuum."

Nor would there be a military coup, he adds, because the army is still in the shah's days is "beheaded" and a growing number of officers have "popular tendencies" favorable to the Mujahaddin. Moreover, he insists, "the anarchy of Khomeini" has reduced the army's ability to act as a unit.

Instead, the Mujahaddin Khalq, or "people's struggle," will inherit the power, because, in Mr. Rajavi's portrayal, it is the only group with a broad popular following, political and military organization and a clear idea of what it wants to do.

"There are some other organiza-



Massoud Rajavi

Mr. Rajavi refuses to reveal the number of armed Mujahaddin (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Guards and Leftists Reportedly Exchange Fire in Tehran

BEIRUT — Street clashes erupted in Tehran on Thursday as more of the regime were executed. Royalists passed out leaflets calling for the return of the monarchy, reports from Iran said.

Guerrillas of the Mujahaddin and other leftist groups clashed with Revolutionary Guards who led to break up their demonstrations in north Tehran, witnesses said.

They said eight persons were killed in a 45-minute gun battle in Tehran between 15 and 20 persons were arrested afterward.

Sources said 150 of Ayatollah Abolhasan Khomeini's foes had been executed in Tehran on Monday following the execution of 53 persons on Saturday throughout

Iran. The sources said that in Tehran alone an average of more than 100 persons are executed daily, compared with 20 a day before the wave of bombings and following the removal of President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in June.

Tehran Radio said firing squads executed 19 opponents of the Islamic regime.

2 Leaders Running

On Wednesday, an unexpected split within the ranks of the ruling religious fundamentalists surfaced with announcements by two key leaders in Ayatollah Khomeini's regime that they both want to be Iran's next president.

Premier Mohammed Reza Mahdavi Kani, appointed to his post

after the assassination of the previous premier and president last month, announced Wednesday he will contest the same election as Hojatoleslam Seyyed Ali Khamenei, leader of the Islamic Republican Party.

Ayatollah Mahdavi Kani's office confirmed he had registered with the Interior Ministry as a candidate in the Oct. 2 elections and was expected to be on the ballot opposing Mr. Khamenei.

The terror campaign that forced the election continued with a failed assassination attempt on a clergyman identified as Hojatoleslam Abid in the city of Shiraz, the Pars news agency reported. Another person was killed by "counterrevolutionaries" in Meshed, Pars said.

More than 5,000 opponents of the regime have been arrested since the removal of Mr. Bani-Sadr, and 63 more were reported arrested Wednesday.

Pro-monarchists were seen distributing leaflets in Tehran on Monday calling for resistance against the "oppression of the Khomeini regime."

Waiting for People

"We have a king and he is waiting for the people to ask him to return to Iran," the leaflets said. Tehran observers said the action was the first indication that the royalists were openly active inside Iran.

Reza Pahlavi, the son of the late shah, has proclaimed himself shah of Iran. He is now living in Egypt.

Solidarity Says Party's Leaders Lack 'Realism'

By Brian Mooney

WARSAW — The independent trade union Solidarity accused Poland's Communist rulers of lack of realism Thursday in a defiant response to a blistering attack from the party leadership.

The accusations were leveled against Solidarity on Wednesday evening by the party's Politburo in its strongest warning to the year-old free trade union movement.

The Polish Interpress news agency said Thursday that the Cabinet was holding a meeting "in view of the present situation in Poland and following yesterday's statement by the Politburo." The agency said a communiqué was expected later.

The party leaders Wednesday accused the union of violating its own statutes, shedding its links with the working class, opting for a political struggle against Communism and courting a national tragedy at the risk of bloodshed.

There were also unconfirmed reports that the Communist Party's Central Committee would meet over the weekend.

Tass Publication

In Moscow, Tass published a summary of the Polish Politburo statement Thursday, an indication that the Kremlin approved of its contents.

Solidarity leaders worked all night to draw up a reply in which they said the union would not back down on demands for worker control of factories and the economy and for what they called genuine self-government.

"The latest statement by the Politburo displayed a lack of realism," Solidarity's national commission said.

It said that the union was demanding self-management in effect to save the country from collapse. "It is a question of staving off the threat of starvation and creating guarantees that the sacrifices and additional efforts of society will not be wasted again."

The Solidarity statement made no mention of a controversial message sent from its congress in Gdansk last week to workers in Eastern Europe expressing support for free trade unionism.

The Politburo reserved its harsh language for that message, which has provoked an orchestral-

ed protest campaign in other Soviet bloc states. "The message to the working people in the countries of Eastern Europe amounts to a mad provocation," it said.

Solidarity's weekly national newspaper failed to appear Thursday because censors cut out references to the message. The censored articles were published later by the union's Warsaw branch. One of the censored articles said that the delegates considered the message "an act of solidarity with working people living in similar political conditions."

Another censored article lashed into the Warsaw branch of the Communist Party for describing as blackmail a threat by the congress to boycott parliamentary legislation on self-management.

The article said: "What do they think when they hear words without the crutches of jargon, without the screens of lies and fear? ... Do they hear the organization which is Poland's greatest chance and hope?"

"They hear what they want to hear, namely the rumbling of counterrevolution, the creeping of certain forces and anarchy."

The Politburo said Wednesday that Solidarity had embarked at its congress on a course of opposition, openly seeking to take over power and end Communist rule.

Thursday was the 42nd anniversary of the Soviet military occupation of eastern Poland after the start of World War II, regarded by many Poles as an invasion.

Commenting on the anniversary, the Communist daily Trybuna Ludu said that Moscow took over part of Poland to protect it from Nazi aggression.

Wales Is Nobel Nominee

OSLO (Reuters) — Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, is one of 86 nominees for the 1981 Nobel Peace Prize, Jakob Sverdrup, director of the Nobel Institute, said Thursday. The winner will be announced on Oct. 14.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee does not usually reveal the names of nominees, but Mr. Sverdrup confirmed that Mr. Walesa, Sweden's former disarmament minister, Mrs. Alva Myrdal, and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington were among the candi-

Weinberger Suggests Gradual Move on MX

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has suggested to President Reagan

a gradual approach to the deployment of the MX missile and other new arms.

Administration officials said Wednesday that Mr. Weinberger had recommended, more for political

and technical reasons than for fiscal considerations, that the administration remain flexible rather than rush into commitments to specific long-range plans for the new weapons.

They said the administration still planned a comprehensive package that would include the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, a new bomber capable of penetrating defenses of the Soviet Union, advanced missiles to be launched from submarines and, particularly, a refurbished and protected communications network to control the nuclear arms.

But Mr. Weinberger, the officials said, suggested a step-by-step approach that, it was reasoned, would retain the political support of advocates of a stronger defense at the same time it would blunt the opposition of those wanting to cut the military budget further.

This would permit the Pentagon to evaluate advances in technology as they came along and to incorporate those into the missiles and planes. Thus, the secretary wants the administration to avoid becoming irrevocably committed to a set plan, the officials said.

Economically, this would have little effect on the administration's (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

• U.S. Navy expects to deploy more than 2,500 Cruise missiles by 1989, Page 3.

• Federal employment compensation for injured federal workers. From March 1 to Oct. 1.

• Food stamps. From April 1 to Oct. 1.

• School-lunch programs for child nutrition. From July 1 to Oct. 1.

• Benefits for retired coal miners who have black lung disease. These benefits are not due to increase until Oct. 1.

Sources also said the \$6.4-billion-a-year federal revenue-sharing program for local governments would be phased out over three years. They said a 5-percent reduction in federal aid — about \$320 million — would be made in 1982.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives, in a holding action, approved a one-month extension in government funding Wednesday by a vote of 281-107, giving the administration additional time to press for a new round of budget cuts for fiscal 1982.

The action was needed to keep the government operating beyond Sept. 30, when the current fiscal year expires, because none of the 13 individual appropriations bills for the next fiscal year has been approved by both houses of Congress.

Also Wednesday, the White House budget director, David A. Stockman, told a group of Republican senators that the White House would not object if they took the initiative in proposing deeper cuts in military spending.

INSIDE

Pakistani Concern

In Islamabad, there is concern that as Pakistan's arms-supply relationship with the United States is being resumed, India is stepping up bellicose language aimed at its western neighbor. Page 2.

TOMORROW

Avoiding the Pinch

Despite initial fear in Britain that the Thatcher government would reduce grants below a viable level, the arts have learned to live with the new realities. Theaters, museums and orchestras are increasingly turning to big business and the public for new funding. See Weekend, this Saturday in the International Herald Tribune.

U.S.-Armed Pakistan Is Proposing Détente With India

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — At the same time that Pakistan formally accepted terms of the U.S. military sales and aid package, the government in Islamabad summoned the Indian ambassador, Natwar Singh, and presented him with a proposal for talks on troop reductions along the border and on the possibility of a nonaggression agreement.

The two events Tuesday were obviously related. They underscore Pakistan's awareness that as the arms-supply relationship with the United States resumes, India is stepping up belittling language. "There seems to have been a progressive erosion of restraints," commented Abdus Sattar, the Pakistani ambassador to India, as he discussed what he depicts as the fomenting of a war psychosis.

In Islamabad, Mr. Sattar's superiors maintain that while they have made every effort to inform India of their defense needs and wishes, the Indian government has brushed aside these gestures and criticized the purchase of F-16 fighter aircraft from the United States as a menace to India and the start of a costly arms race.

The Pakistanis say the 40 F-16s will not give them parity with the Indian Air Force. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said a few months ago that even without the F-16s the Pakistani Air Force had supremacy in certain key areas over Indian squadrons. However, the Institute for Strategic Studies in London gives India a clear-cut advantage in terms of numbers of planes and personnel, modern equipment, availability of spares, and types of aircraft.

3 Lost Wars
The major objection voiced by Mrs. Gandhi has been that even 40 planes will not permit Pakistan to stand up to the Soviet Union, whose presence in Afghanistan poses problems of stability for the military regime of President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq. If these planes are inadequate for use against the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi has argued, it is obvious that they must be intended for use against India, with which Pakistan has fought three losing wars.

Mr. Sattar parries this argument by saying that the jets are needed to upgrade an antiquated air force for a series of unpredictable eventualities. In Islamabad, military officers have been a bit more specific, saying that the planes are needed to convince any hostile power that an attack on Pakistan would be costly even if it were successful. The idea, they say, is to discourage adventurism.

In parallel with the gingerly negotiations with the United States on resuming arms supplies, the Pakistanis have tried to assuage Indian claims. The first overture was made last year by Agha Shahi, the Pakistani foreign minister, who urged during a visit to India that military commanders from both sides meet to discuss the possibility of troop reductions on the frontier.

When India's minister of external affairs, P.V. Narasimha Rao, visited Pakistan this summer, the Pakistanis floated the idea again.

Controllers Ask High Court Ruling On U.S. Strikes
WASHINGTON — The Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization asked the U.S. Supreme Court on Thursday to declare that federal courts cannot block strikes by federal workers.

Although the appeal before the justices does not stem directly from the current nationwide strike by air controllers, PATCO said it intended to raise the same issue in about 100 lower-court cases pending against the union and its membership.

In a case involving an August, 1980, "slowdown" by controllers at Chicago's O'Hare International Airport, PATCO argued that the Civil Service Reform Act "pre-empted the jurisdiction of district courts" to prohibit walkouts by federal workers.

The lawyers warned that raising the same controversy in lower courts would "require an enormous expenditure of the resources of PATCO, of the United States, and of the federal court to litigate these issues separately in dozens of identical actions in district courts, and then by identical actions in district courts."

PATCO asked the justices "to give the lower courts authoritative guidance, and thus make extensive duplicative litigation unnecessary."

although, according to Indian sources, what Mr. Shahi seemed to be seeking was a fall-scale withdrawal of men and arms not only from the border but from areas along India's frontier with China as well. This is unacceptable to New Delhi.

On Aug. 19, Mrs. Gandhi was asked in Parliament about the overtures, then secret. She acknowledged that Pakistan had

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made the suggestion but cautioned that India "should not get caught in any trap."

It is in this context that the Pakistanis have once again offered discussions to ease tensions. A spokesman for the Indian External Affairs Ministry said Wednesday that the text of the new Pakistani

proposal had been received and was being studied.

Mr. Sattar says his recent apprehensions were aroused by the lack of any official Indian criticism of the increase in verbal attacks against Pakistan. A year ago, he said, there was a similar intensification, but at that time a few Indian politicians challenged the talk of war. Now, he said, no one is speaking out.

Mr. Sattar said that while Indian government officials were irate about F-16 planes that had not yet been delivered, little mention was made of India's effort to modernize its own air force, an effort that has resulted in the arrival of two dozen British Jaguars and a number of Soviet MiG-23s and MiG-25s, with more to arrive regularly.

He said a report of Pakistani troop movements on the border that was published prominently in India this summer and was denied

by the Indian government the next day had needlessly aroused xenophobic passions.

A high official of the Indian External Affairs Ministry said his government was well aware that Pakistan believed there had been a recent deterioration in India's suspicious posture toward its neighbor. He said this was a false impression. He asserted that there was no orchestrated attempt to arouse public fear or hatred.

Diplomatic Triangle
An aspect of the triangular relations among India, Pakistan and the United States is that as ties between Pakistan and the United States have improved, there has been a marked reduction in antagonistic public Indian references to Washington's policies.

There has been almost no mention in months of the U.S. base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia, whereas earlier this year the base was condemned on a weekly if not daily basis. The about-to-be-liquidated agreement with the United States for the delivery of nuclear fuel has been discussed in moderate tones.

Several articles by influential Indians have advocated a grain-and-bear-it response to what is viewed as the Reagan administration's dismissive treatment of India. The argument, which seems to have adherents in high places, is that India has little or no leverage on the United States and that it would be useless merely to raise the temperature of debate by showing anger.

A corollary to this reasoning is that India does have leverage over Pakistan and that if it refuses to attack the United States for selling arms, it might be advantageous to attack Pakistan for buying them.

Arab Hard-Liners Meet, Vow to Fight U.S.-Israel Accord

BEIRUT — Vowing to step up opposition to U.S.-sponsored peace moves in the Middle East, Arab hard-liners met in Libya on Thursday to decide on ways of countering the latest U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation plan.

Leaders of Syria, Southern Yemen, Algeria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization, plus an Iranian representative, were in Benghazi for their fifth assembly since their steadfastness and confrontation front was created in December, 1977.

The agenda was topped by the cooperation accord and last month's shooting down of two Libyan planes in a dogfight with U.S. jets over the Mediterranean.

In speeches to a mass rally south of Benghazi on Wednesday night, the front's leaders, who last met in Tripoli 17 months ago, called for "escalation of the Arab struggle."

Syrian President Hafez al-Assad said at the rally that the strategic cooperation agreement reached at talks between President Reagan and Prime Minister Menachem Begin last week placed the United States in direct confrontation with the Arabs. He said the agreement would result in the creation of "hot confrontation lines" in the Middle East and the stationing of U.S. forces and arms depots in Israel.

Col. Moamer Qadhafi, the Libyan leader, said there was a real danger to the Arabs' existence now that the United States and Israel had "exceeded the limits."

"In view of this, we are compelled to defend ourselves and our existence by stepping up our moves," he said.

In a similar tone, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat declared: "Struggle is our only course, as we face the imperialist onslaught led by the U.S. and its agent, the so-called Sadat," a reference to President Anwar Sadat of Egypt.

Algerian President Benjedid Chadli reassured Libya of full military backing. Referring to the U.S.-Libyan air battle, he said: "We have affirmed that in the event of an aggression on Libya, Algeria will intervene with its military potential on the side of our people in Libya."

Iranian Foreign Minister Hussein Mousavi called for the use of all resources "in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism."

Expressing support for Libya, Southern Yemeni President Ali Nasser Mohammed said his country "will not remain with folded arms against the fraternal Libyan people facing an aggression by imperialism and reaction."

Syrian sources said Libya and Southern Yemen would seek the front's blessing for a treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded with Ethiopia last month.

Syrian Official in Moscow
MOSCOW (AP) — The Syrian defense minister has opened talks here seeking a closer military relationship with the Soviet Union to offset growing U.S. military ties with Israel and Egypt.

Maj. Gen. Mustafa Thas met Wednesday with Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov, the armed forces newspaper Krasnaya Zvezda reported.

A high-ranking official in the Syrian capital said President Assad wanted to "counterbalance" the new U.S.-Israeli "strategic partnership." Syria has depended on the Soviet Union for arms and technical advisers for a number of years.

Guerrilla Chief Sees New Iran Revolution

(Continued from Page 1)

under Mujahaddin rule with Mr. Bani-Sadr as president and himself as premier, but he insists it would be independent of the Soviet Union and the United States alike.

"We will have a free general election," he says. "The people must decide about their new constitution and their new president."

The government, he says, will be "national, democratic and Islamic."

Private Ownership
"We will be respectful of private ownership in this period," he adds. "We must accept — a national bourgeoisie. But of course, it doesn't mean it will be unleashed."

The war with Iraq, he adds, can be solved by negotiations once Ayatollah Khomeini is gone. Although he condemns Iraq's attack on Iran nearly a year ago, Mr. Rajavi says the underlying cause of the dispute was Ayatollah Khomeini's "provoking" Iraq by trying to "export" Iran's Shiite Muslim revolution to the Shiites of Iraq, who live under a Sunni Moslem government.

He says those who backed the shah and those backing Ayatollah Khomeini are the same.

W. German Craft, U.S. Plane Crash
ALBSTADT, West Germany — A West German helicopter and a U.S. Air Force reconnaissance plane apparently collided in the air Thursday, killing two German and two American servicemen, a Bundeswehr spokesman said.

The four bodies were found in the wreckage of the Alouette-2 helicopter and an OV-10B reconnaissance plane that crashed during NATO exercises in southwest Germany, the spokesman said.

Most military personnel involved in the maneuvers had moved from the area at the time of the accident, and no witnesses have been found. The cause of the crash was under investigation, the spokesman said.

Majority of 51 U.S. Senators Opposed to Sale of AWACS
(Continued from Page 1)

know the art of the possible, and what we are sending forward represents that," he said.

The secretary of state told the Foreign Relations Committee the sale is key to the U.S. strategy of forging defense cooperation with countries from Turkey to Pakistan to deter Soviet threats, adding: "We could be talking about an issue that involves war and peace."

Panel Refuses Request For U.S. Postage Rise
WASHINGTON — The Postal Rate Commission turned down Thursday a request by the Postal Service to increase the price of mailing a first-class letter to 20 cents from 18 cents.

The independent commission said it found no justification for the request. The Postal Service has contended it is losing half a billion dollars annually despite being allowed to increase the first-class rate from 15 cents in March.

World News Briefs

Swedish Garment Workers Hold Political Strike
STOCKHOLM — More than 30,000 garment workers staged an annual two-hour political strike Thursday to protest the government's attitude toward unemployment in the clothing industry.

The workers are demanding steps to restrict imports temporarily and raise tariffs on foreign-made clothes to avoid further layoffs.

The former Social Democratic finance minister, Gunnar Strang, lashed out at the two-party minority government for allowing the situation to develop. "Twenty years ago the clothing industry employed 140,000. Today there are slightly more than 30,000. Within the last decade 650 factories within this sector have closed down," he said.

Chadian Guerrillas Reported to Suffer a Defeat
NDJAMENA, Chad — Government and Libyan troops have driven guerrillas from Guerdou, ending a 10-day takeover of the eastern Chad town by the rebel forces of the former defense minister, Hissene Habré, government sources said Thursday.

The sources said 500 troops of Mr. Habré's Army of the North were killed in the battle for Guerdou, about 18 miles (29 kilometers) west of the border with Sudan. The town was recaptured Tuesday.

After losing a long fight for the capital of Ndjamena following the intervention of Libyan troops in December, Mr. Habré's forces withdrew to the eastern border area, where they have continued a guerrilla action.

U.K. Liberals, SDP Split on U.S. Missile Issue
LLANDUDNO, Wales — The alliance between the Liberal Party and the fledgling Social Democratic Party, hailed as a new force in British politics when approved here Wednesday, was shaken Thursday when Liberals urged rejection of plans to station new U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain.

The 1,600 delegates at the annual Liberal convention here voted by a show of hands for a motion demanding Britain oppose the siting of Cruise missiles in Europe and take an initiative in setting up a European nuclear-free zone.

The motion is in direct opposition to military policy stated by the Social Democratic leadership. David Owen and William Rogers, two of the four Labor Party rebels who broke away to form the Social Democratic Party in March, have both argued strongly in favor of stationing Cruise missiles in Britain. The government already has agreed to Cruise missiles being based in Britain.

Gandhi's Party Easily Defeats Censure Motion
NEW DELHI — India's Lower House of Parliament rejected by an overwhelming majority Thursday an opposition-sponsored motion of no confidence in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government.

Mrs. Gandhi, 63, who was accused of causing "chaos and crisis," told the house: "There is nothing new in the criticism. They have been pouring venom not only against me but my father also [Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister] since long. Those who have nothing to defend speak the loudest," she declared.

The vote on the motion, which was sponsored by nine opposition groups, was defeated 294-83 at the end of a stormy eight-hour debate. It was the second brought against Mrs. Gandhi since she returned to power in January last year. The prime minister's powerful Congress Party majority defeated a similar motion in May. It has 352 seats among the 544 members of the Lower House.

New York Governor Cancels Springboks' Match
ALBANY, N.Y. — Gov. Hugh L. Carey canceled Thursday a match that South Africa's national rugby team, the Springboks, was scheduled to play in Albany next Tuesday. Mayor Edward I. Koch had previously denied permission for the Springboks to play in New York City.

The Springboks are on their way home from New Zealand, where their tour — they lost two of three test matches against New Zealand's All Blacks — gave rise to the most violent protest demonstrations in that country's history. Protests have continued in Chicago, where the squad arrived Monday after a stop in Hawaii, and the planned site of a match Saturday against Midwestern all-stars remained a secret Thursday.

After anti-apartheid groups threatened to turn out 10,000 demonstrators in Albany, Gov. Carey said that "there is an imminent danger of riot and breach of the peace." A spokesman for the Eastern Rugby Union, sponsor of the Springboks' U.S. tour, declined comment.



STRANGE ENCOUNTER — A soldier of the 8th U.S. Mechanized Infantry Division appears to come from another world as he wears a protective mask while he rides his armored personnel carrier during a simulated poison-gas attack. The attack was part of a decontamination exercise in the Certain Encounter maneuvers held Thursday in Giessen, West Germany.

Weinberger Urges Gradual Steps on MX

(Continued from Page 1)

efforts to balance the U.S. budget by 1984, since much of the heavy spending for the new weapons is scheduled for the latter half of the 1980s.

The current development of the new weapons would proceed along their present tracks, the officials said, thus not reducing the amounts of money that the administration has already planned to spend in the immediate future.

But the decisions for future development and deployment would be made later, in light of events at that time. Consequently, the new approach, confirmed by congressional officials, would make the administration's projections of military spending appear lower now, even though ultimately levels might turn out as high as in the original plan.

Sorting Out Plans
The officials said Mr. Weinberger has presented a full range of choices to the president, but that no decisions had been made. Mr. Reagan has said he hopes to make public his decisions in about two weeks.

The president, Mr. Weinberger, and other top officials had begun sorting out their plans for the new strategic deterrent in August before the budget battle began. They set that effort aside while Mr. Weinberger contended with David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, over the size of the military budget.

The White House announced Saturday that the administration would cut \$13 billion out of the \$655.7 billion that it had planned to spend for military forces for the three years beginning Oct. 1. Some influential congressmen said that was enough. Others demanded that more be trimmed.

Options for MX
With that behind him, the officials said, Mr. Weinberger suggested the gradual approach as senior administration officials resumed discussions of the strategic deterrent. A congressional official said it was an attitude of "be sure as you go."

Other congressional officials indicated that the new approach might be well-received, as some congressmen have begun talking about "incremental authorizations" for the plan so that Congress could monitor it along the way.

The administration officials said the options for basing the MX missile included putting 100 into the present Minuteman-3 silos, digging 100 new silos, digging 500 silos and connecting them with a shuttle, and building 1,000 shelters connected with a shuttle.

They suggested that the Carter administration's plan to build 200 missiles and shuttle them among 4,600 shelters in an effort to be fool the Soviet satellites was probably overtaken.

The officials also indicated that the administration was almost certain to order production of a variation of the B-1 long-range bomber canceled by President Jimmy Carter in 1977. It would incorporate some of the radar-evading "stealth" technology developed since then.

But they said the order would probably be limited, perhaps to 50 aircraft at first, while the Air Force continued to develop a more advanced bomber that incorporated all of the "stealth" technology.

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Cruise Force Of 2,500 Set By U.S. Navy

Number of Missiles Expected to Quadruple

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy plans to deploy more than 2,500 Cruise missiles on surface ships and submarines by the end of the decade, quadrupling the number earmarked for the fleet between 1982 and 1986, defense sources say.

The first of three series of Cruise missiles became semioperational Tuesday aboard a B-52G bomber at Griffis Air Force Base in New York, but full deployment is not scheduled until December, 1982, when the first squadron of 16 planes will be fitted with the air-launched missile.

The 12 missiles suspended from pylons under the drooping wings of the B-52G are nuclear-armed. The Navy's Tomahawk sea-launched Cruise missile is scheduled to be operational in January and the ground version is to be deployed in Europe in 1983. Plans call for 560 ground missiles by 1989, 464 of them on European soil, the sources said Wednesday.

Plans call for 6,505 Cruise missiles in the U.S. arsenal by 1989, with the Air Force to get 3,418 of those, the sources said.

The Navy, at first restricted to only 447 sea-launched missiles, expanded its plans first to 644 missiles between now and 1986 and then increased it again by another 1,833 between 1986 and 1989, the sources said. It will mean a total of 2,527 Tomahawks by 1989.

A purchase of more than 900 of the \$2-million missiles — about half the new proposed increase — is earmarked for fiscal 1987, the sources said.

The reason is to have enough Cruise missiles to equip submarines, cruisers, destroyers and at least one and possibly up to four battleships.

"It's not so many when you come to think of it, because we're talking about battleships where there will be 300 Tomahawks on each," a source said.

Vertical System

Plans for the refitted battleship New Jersey include a second refurbishment in the mid-1980s, when a vertical launch system will be installed. The ship will be armed with 300 Cruise missiles, the sources said.

The first Tomahawks, armed with conventional warheads, will be put aboard the nuclear-powered attack submarine Gmitarro involved in test-firing the missile off the California coast for the past several months, they said.

A new class of attack submarine will be built in 1985 that will carry 12 missiles in vertical launchers, they added.

Vertical launchers, which have not been developed fully as yet, will be put aboard surface ships beginning in 1987 so "we will go from eight to 30 or 40 missiles in a vertical launch system" aboard each vessel, excluding the New Jersey, a source said.

U.K. Jails Portrait Slasher

LONDON — Paul Salmon, a Belfast student and self-described Irish nationalist, was jailed for six months Wednesday for slashing a portrait of the Princess of Wales with a knife at the National Portrait Gallery on Aug. 29. He was also ordered to pay £1,000 (about \$1,800) in compensation for restoration work on the portrait.



BUS STOP — A protester lies under the first of 14 buses full of construction workers arriving at the Diablo Canyon nuclear power plant near San Luis Obispo, Calif. More than 30 persons were arrested Thursday, bringing the total in the past week's demonstrations against the plant to 837. After the way was cleared, the employees proceeded to their jobs.

Outcome of Tests Considered Encouraging For Development of Male Birth Control Pill

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON — Doctors are testing a new male contraceptive that suppresses sperm production so powerfully that it could become the first successful male birth control pill.

But the substance — in its first human trials on eight volunteers at Vanderbilt University — also caused impotence in five of the men, and four reported "hot flashes" like those that affect many menopausal women.

The Vanderbilt study is nonetheless "an exciting beginning," and the compound shows more promise than any previously tested as a potential male contraceptive, Dr. William Crowley Jr. of Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston said Wednesday.

It is possible, he said, that all the apparent problems will be overcome so quickly that the compound — called LHRH-A — could be ready for Food and Drug Administration approval in five years.

"Safe and Effective" At the least, he said in an editorial in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine, the substance, seemed to prove "safe and effective," and the undesirable effects disappeared when the drug was stopped. He said this was in contrast to the "bankruptcy" of other approaches to male contraception.

The Nashville, Tenn., experiment was headed by Dr. David Rabin and is reported by him, Dr. Randy Linde and five co-workers in the New England Journal.

The contraceptive, a synthetic substance developed at the Salk Institute in California, is an analog or chemical cousin of a hormone released by the pituitary gland at the base of the brain. That hormone, known as GnRH (for gonadotropin-releasing hormone) or LHRH, stimulates the sex glands. The male testes and the female ovaries.

The hormone also has been

shown to inhibit sperm production in animal tests. It was on this basis that the Vanderbilt group began work with the Salk Institute synthetic, 200 times more powerful than the natural hormone. To do so, they recruited men who had decided to have vasectomies but agreed to postpone them to take part in the study.

"Unisex Contraceptive" The eight volunteers were taught to give themselves injections of the contraceptive hormone, though it could also be given as a nasal spray or nose drops. The same or

similar substances are being tested in nasal sprays as a female contraceptive in the United States and Europe. Early reports are optimistic, Dr. Rabin said. "So there is the possibility," he said, "of what you might call a unisex contraceptive."

The Nashville volunteers gave themselves LHRH-A for six to 10 weeks. In all, sperm production fell precipitously. In six, it almost disappeared. Production of testosterone or male sex hormone also fell, causing impotence and lack of a sex drive in some men. Treatment for five men was stopped after six or seven weeks because of these effects.

"Trials are already under way, however, to give another group of men both LHRH-A and small doses of replacement testosterone to keep sex drive and potency normal. If these tests work and if other effects can be controlled, said Dr. Crowley, future development could come quickly. "Within the next year or two, we'll know whether this next step works," he said.

Various doses of the powerful synthetic hormone also are to be tried, and a number of similar pituitary hormone analogs have been synthesized and await human testing.

Accused Parents To Assume Care Of Siamese Twins

DANVILLE, Ill. — A couple who had been accused of trying to starve their Siamese twin infants will be allowed to take them home. A judge ruled Wednesday that Robert Mueller and Pamela Schopp will get the 4-month-old boys, Jeff and Scott, but that the state of Illinois will be the legal guardian and must monitor the care they receive at home.

The prosecution had charged the parents and a family doctor with attempted murder, saying they conspired to starve the infants in a hospital here. The judge dismissed the charges.

The court was told that the twins are joined at the waist, share some internal organs and are likely to live only a few months more. They were taken into custody on May 13, eight days after their birth, in apparently neglected condition.

Ms. Schopp told the court: "The Lord blessed us with two sons. They won't be here very long. They know we love them. We just ask that they be allowed to return home."

Swiss Embassy Is Hit By a Bomb in Tehran

BERN — A bomb damaged the doors and windows of a Swiss Embassy building in Tehran, and an Armenian group has claimed responsibility, the Swiss government said Thursday.

No one was hurt in the explosion. It occurred in the entrance to an office block in which Swiss officials handle the affairs of governments that have no diplomatic relations with Iran, including the United States, Israel, Egypt and South Africa.

Computer Problems Cause 3-Year Backlog For U.S. Social Security, Officials Say

By Gaylord Shaw

WASHINGTON — Because of "a severe crisis" in its computer operations, the Social Security Administration has fallen as far as three years behind in recording the retirement contributions of millions of U.S. workers, officials have acknowledged.

The 1978 payroll deductions of about 1 million employees are yet to be posted in federal files, the officials said Wednesday. The same is true, they added, for the 1979 earnings of nearly 3 million workers and the 1980 earnings of more than 100 million workers.

Officials stressed that the backlog in posting employees' contributions will not affect anyone's retirement benefits, although they said it could cause some delays in

processing retirement applications, a procedure that usually takes about three months.

Normally, an individual's monthly retirement benefits are calculated on the basis of annual earnings reports in Social Security files, but for those who retire before the backlog is cleared up, the agency is accepting other evidence, such as W-2 tax forms, as proof of recent contributions.

Serious Trouble

The record-keeping snarl offers another sign of serious trouble within the agency responsible for administering the federal government's massive retirement, disability and welfare programs. President Reagan told Congress this summer that a reduction in early retirement benefits and other changes would be needed to avert bankruptcy of the system.

While Social Security's financial

problems have overshadowed its computer problems, a congressional investigator said the agency's automatic data processing system is "close to chaos" and seems to teeter constantly on the brink of collapse.

Richard S. Schweiker, the secretary of health and human services, told a House subcommittee in May that the agency "does face a severe crisis" with its computers, and John A. Svahn, the Social Security administrator, testified that the computers are so antiquated that "we do our job by brute force rather than technology."

Mr. Svahn said the computer problems had been "swept under the rug" by past administrations and that a five-year, \$500-million effort was needed to replace the 18 large computers as well as software systems so fouled up that "no one can figure out how they work."

U.S. Senate Panel Drafts Changes to Foreign Bribe Act

WASHINGTON Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee has approved modifications in a law that prohibits U.S. corporations from bribing foreign officials.

The Foreign Corrupt Practices Act was enacted in 1977 in reaction to reports that many U.S. corporations had maintained slush funds for bribing officials. Corporate and administration officials have called for modifications in the law, which they described as confusing and costly to U.S. business.

The bill sent to the Senate floor Wednesday would rename the legislation the Business Practices and Records Act and eliminate a controversial provision that holds corporations liable for violations that they had "reason to know" were occurring, even if the violations were committed by a third party.

The committee agreed on compromise language that makes it unlawful to direct or authorize a third party to make a payment, gift, offer or promise of something of value "expressly or by a course of conduct." The bill also consolidates enforcement of the provisions in the Justice Department.

Still unresolved is whether the act will apply a standard saying that records must be knowingly falsified for the purpose of concealing a violation of the anti-bribery provisions to prove both civil and criminal liability, or whether that higher standard will be applied only to criminal liability.

Light Quake Hits Mexico

MEXICO CITY — A light earthquake shook Mexico City and most of Mexico's central Pacific coast early Thursday, but it apparently caused no damage, authorities said.

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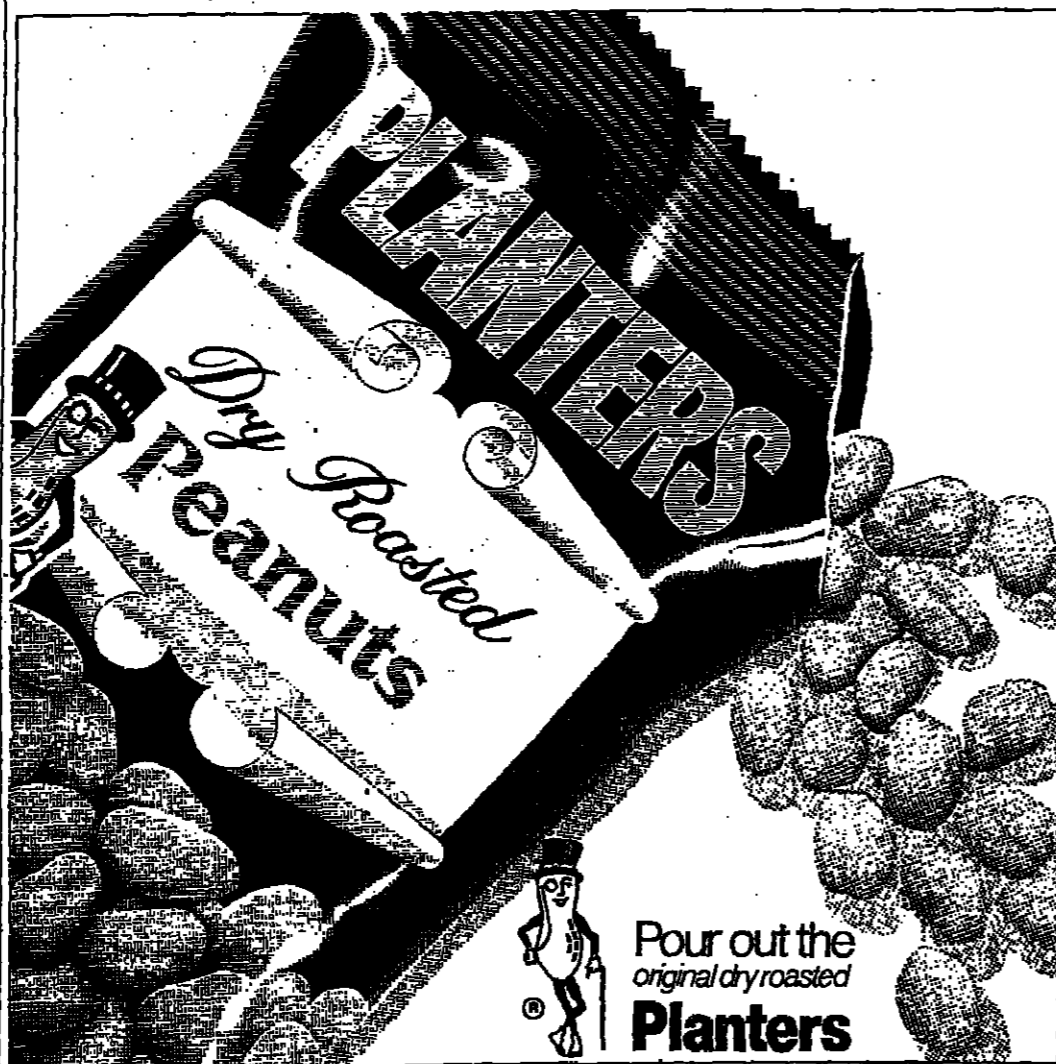
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Britain's Political Shuffling

British politics are in thoroughgoing flux at the moment. As Tony Benn strains to haul the Labor Party leftwards, members on the right are splintering off to join the new Social-Democratic-Liberal alliance. On the Tory side, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has just reshuffled her Cabinet to shore up support for her monetarist economic policies. One of those dumped, Sir Ian Gilmour, bluntly warned the prime minister that her ship was heading for the rocks. Recent polls indicate that if a national election were held now, the new center coalition would win more than 40 percent of the vote, enough to form a government.

But elections are not going to be held now. They are probably three years off. That gives Mrs. Thatcher time to tinker with the economy a bit more, and if that proves fruitless, to consider a dramatic shift in course. It gives the Laborites an opportunity to opt for the center by picking Denis Healey instead of Mr. Benn as their deputy leader. If Britain's economy continues to falter, a moderate labor party might have more chance of winning a general election than a left-leaning party advocating wholesale nationalizations, dropping out of NATO and unilateral disarmament. If Mr. Healey should emerge as the party leader by the next election, it is not clear how significantly Labor policies would differ from those of the Social Democrats.

As yet, there is no Social Democratic manifesto or platform. But the outlook of the party's leaders can be broadly characterized. They are free-marketeters with a social conscience. That is to say, they believe in a market economy, but they do not hold dogmatically that the market, itself, is the best instrument for solving the nation's social problems. They stand somewhere on the middle ground between Mrs. Thatcher and French President Francois Mitterrand, who currently represent the opposite poles of economic policy in the European Community.

The Social Democrats can be expected to hold that Mrs. Thatcher's policies, Reaganomics and the socialism of President Mitterrand do not work. They might also borrow elements from the programs of all three. They are now a major force in British politics, however, and their plans ought not to remain vague. The party's two major tasks in the near future should be to carefully cement relations with the Liberals, which could prove more difficult than this week's overwhelmingly favorable Liberal vote for the alliance would suggest; and to draft a program with which they can be identified and on which their candidates can run in by-elections. They are an experienced and creative group of politicians. Perhaps sooner or later they will even come up with a new idea or two to cope with some of Britain's seemingly insoluble problems.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Pope's Many Audiences

Pope John Paul II declares that it is his church's duty to "call attention to the dignity and rights of those who work." It is conventional to say that a papal encyclical is above politics, but very frequently — and certainly in this case — it is an intensely political document addressed to many different kinds of listeners. Some are in rich countries, particularly the United States. Some are in poor countries. Some are certainly in Poland.

For Americans, there is the passage on the obligations of the rich to the rest of the world. Here in Washington, the administration is currently trying to persuade Congress to cut off the main flow of foreign economic aid through the World Bank on the transparent grounds that the bank does not sufficiently believe in supply-side theories. The pope's encyclical conveys the thought that discontinuing foreign aid is not a morally acceptable way for a very wealthy country to balance its federal budget.

On the interesting subject of working women, the encyclical takes a position that is not far from that held by some feminists. It says that the work of raising families has great value, and that women who are mothers should not be subjected to economic and social pressures to take jobs. Not everyone will join the pope in his suggestion that custom and fashion have swung too far in favor

of women working outside their homes for wages. But his principle — that coercion is wrong — surely is the correct one.

Deliberately using the word "solidarity," the pope makes it clear that of the many audiences he addresses here the most immediately important is in Poland. His message to the Poles is that they have a fundamental right to form unions, but they've got to go easy. The Polish workers' Solidarity has a firm moral base as a labor union, but not as an opposition party.

The right to strike is legitimate, the pope says. But: "It must not be abused; it must not be abused especially for 'political' purposes." And essential public services must be maintained. John Paul II isn't talking about the U.S. air controllers; he drafted the encyclical in May. He is trying to dissuade the Poles from the kind of explicitly revolutionary general strike that would guarantee Soviet intervention.

In this complex and interesting statement, the pope has tried to speak to all of the working people he has seen on his long journeys through the world. But it is evident that he is thinking first of the Polish workers, and the dangers in which they and their new unions stand.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Bribery, Rainmakers and the Law

The 1977 law forbidding U.S. business to bribe foreign officials has probably saved the United States untold embarrassment.

Since the law was passed, there have been none of the once-common revelations of U.S. companies using million-dollar slush funds to pay off foreign officials and win sales. By making such bribery a criminal offense, threatening executives with jail and establishing tough new accounting requirements, the law has changed the way Americans do business abroad and for the better.

Then why is there such a rush to dilute it? This week, Republicans on the Senate Banking Committee, cheered on by the Reagan administration, will try to finish a bill to do just that. The changes they want would again allow businessmen to bribe officials abroad, as long as they were careful to launder the payments through agents. Accounting standards would be changed, too, to make it easy again for companies to hide questionable payments abroad.

All of this would be done, according to Bill Brock, the president's special trade representative, to clean up ambiguities in the statute that have needlessly hindered exports.

Concerns about the effect on exports were voiced speculatively when the act was first introduced. And the statute has probably depressed overseas sales to some extent — but that is by no means obvious. For all its recent strength, the dollar has been weak relative to other currencies in the last few years, and thus total exports have increased enormously since the foreign bribery act was passed in 1977. Exports might well have gone up more if the law contained fewer ambiguities. But if so, that's an argument for making it clearer, not weaker. Those who favor dilution have failed to make their case.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 17, 1906

NEW YORK — Builders are taking great interest in the 12-story "skyscraper" rising at 43 West 34th Street, near Herald Square, which will be entirely reinforced with concrete, which costs less than brick, vibrates less and, it is expected, will be fireproof. It will be the tallest structure of the sort in the United States. Another dispatch from New York announces that a report of the Fire Commissioner shows that children may be trusted to play with matches or fire with twice as much safety as smokers. Where only 244 children in Greater New York caused fires by amusing themselves with matches and flame, 404 cigar, cigarette and pipe smokers did the same in dallying with the weed.

Fifty Years Ago
September 17, 1931

NEW YORK — Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, today declared that free scope for the law of supply and demand was the only solution of the business depression. He described methods of "pegging" prices and opposed artificial barriers such as tariff walls, and allocation of imports and exports, discrimination in taxation and embargoes. "Any deliberate perversion of natural markets," he said, "are especially dangerous because they establish arbitrary, deceptive prices that inevitably derange both production and consumption." He deprecated efforts to artificially stabilize wheat, rubber, cotton and tin prices and opposed supporting prices of securities.



Waldheim: Artist in Alchemy

By Joseph Kraft

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The true function of the United Nations finds expression in the agenda for the General Assembly session that began here on Tuesday. The main topics are boring, bureaucratic versions of items that originally came here as hot political issues.

Transmuting the burning to the boring is what the world body has come to, which is why Kurt Waldheim, an artist in UN alchemy, is apt to be re-elected for an unprecedented third term as secretary-general.

Afghanistan, to begin at the top of the alphabet, presents a nice case in point. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December, 1980, shocked the world. The General Assembly has already condemned the aggression and will do so again. But since no country cares to take action, the issue was left to the secretary-general. He has appointed an international mediator who is trying to work out a local understanding that would permit Soviet withdrawal.

Big Question

So at the UN, the big question is how the mediator can initiate negotiations between the puppet regime in Afghanistan and the neighboring countries of Iran and Pakistan.

Cambodia provides another example. The Vietnamese invasion of 1978 was also a brutal act of aggression. After the Chinese took an unsuccessful whack at military retaliation, the UN came into the picture. A committee of interested countries was established under an Austrian diplomat. Now the question is how the committee can make fruitful contact with the regime in Hanoi.

Israel, this year as in the past, is due to be a storm center of debate. Four wars have already attended the birth struggle of the Jewish state, and in the last two the Soviet Union and the United States took opposite sides. But at the UN, the issue is seen largely as one of developing procedures for accommodation between the Israeli authorities and the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On Losing Side

Thus, perhaps the leading achievement of the world body in the past five years was eliciting from Yasser Arafat, the PLO's chief, adherence to the cease-fire recently worked out by the United States and the Lebanon.

Mr. Waldheim, who is now winding up his second five-year term, positively excels at the art of hiding issues in procedure. An Austrian who fought on the losing side in World War II and then made himself acceptable to the Americans and the Russians, he is not an inspired enthusiast for any cause.

Rather, he is a hard working, orderly, courteous and extremely cautious diplomat. His case for a third term is the case of a bureaucrat. In a chat in his office the other day, he told me:

"Whatever works is charged to the credit of bilateral diplomacy by the countries involved. What does work is thrown into the UN. This place is a depository for insoluble problems."

That appraisal is deemed defeatist by many. The newly independent countries of the Third World, in particular, would prefer a more

activist secretary-general. But the most prominent Third World candidate for the post, Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmed Salim, does not even command the support of India or Latin America, let alone the Soviet Union and the United States.

Modest View

Mr. Waldheim's modest view of UN capabilities, moreover, is not merely a self-serving argument. Brian Urquhart, a fearless soldier and distinguished international civil servant who has worked at the UN since its inception, has written in the current issue of Foreign Affairs a masterful article marking the 20th anniversary of the death of the most activist secretary-general — Dag Hammarskjöld. Mr.

Urquhart concludes that "conflicting national interests remains an insuperable obstacle to the workings of the instruments of peace, set up in the United Nations Charter 36 years ago."

The stage might be set for a more imaginative and forceful leader at the UN if those conflicts were eased. But they are probably as deeply embedded now as ever.

Indeed, the most important event of the session here ahead next Wednesday, of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko to re-establish the elements of a working relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

©1981, Los Angeles Times.

Assessing the Achievements of Reagan

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Perhaps President Reagan should not be expected to offer a balanced assessment of his achievements so far. He certainly didn't when, in an interview with Fortune magazine, he was asked whether his administration might be "just a four-year blip off the long-term national direction." He responded:

"No, I feel that we did just about a 180-degree turn in the course of government, and I'd like to feel that it reflects what the people out there are thinking."

Leave aside the question of in what sense it can ever be said that the people "out there" are thinking

about the course of government. But it should be said that Mr. Reagan's statement, like other persons' hyperbole about a "Reagan revolution," is notably unhistorical.

Nothing Mr. Reagan has done or aspires to do is comparable to what Franklin D. Roosevelt did in the mid-1930s. FDR's administration fundamentally and irrevocably, the relationship between the citizen and the central government. That government assumed responsibility for the nation's economic health — the aggregate economic output — and for a minimum material well-being of the individual.

If Mr. Reagan wants to repeal

those federal responsibilities (a repeal that would constitute a real revolution), he has not said so. And he had better not. If Jimmy Carter had succeeded in repealing the New Deal and dismantling the welfare state, Mr. Carter might have carried 44 states.

Mr. Reagan's most "revolutionary" measure is said to be the cut in personal income taxes. But that cut is primarily a measure to enable people to run in place, a measure to counter the silent, unlegislated tax increases imposed by inflation. The National Journal calculates that "the average taxpayer will have a significantly lower tax burden in 1984 than in 1977." This is a "revolution"? A "180-degree turn"?

Analysis of the 1980 election results does not reveal a call for a 180-degree turn. Mr. Reagan's 10-percentage-point margin of victory over his Democratic opponent was impressive, but it was only the ninth biggest margin in the 21 elections in this century. It was smaller than three Democratic victories (1952, 1956, 1964) and five Republican victories (1920, 1924, 1928, 1956, 1972). And Mr. Reagan's electoral margin should be seen primarily as Mr. Carter's electoral deficit.

Sour Mood

Mr. Reagan has so improved the nation's mood that it is hard to recall how sour was the mood about Mr. Carter. In January, 1960, Dwight D. Eisenhower's job-approval rating was 57 percent. Gerald R. Ford's was 45 percent in the summer of 1976. Harry S. Truman's was 32 percent in June, 1952. But Mr. Carter's record-smashing collapse put him at 21 percent in June, 1980.

Not surprisingly, on Nov. 4, 1980, Mr. Carter lost four of 10 of his 1976 supporters. There was one dominating fact of 1980 and it was not a national conversion to conservative ideology. It was a desire to see Mr. Carter gone.

In a Yankeelovich poll in January, 1981, 63 percent said that the

ly the local market has less to offer than when I first visited this town four years ago.

Land has long been an explosive issue in the northeast. In the 1930s, the bandit, called Lampiao, who dressed his men in a wide-brimmed hats studied with bright metals, led hungry peasants in land-grabs. In the 1950s, there were the Ligas Camponesas (Peasant Leagues), organized by Francisco Juliao, a Marxist lawyer from Recife. All these were put down ruthlessly.

Today the farmers are seething again. The rural trade unions are becoming militant and, on occasion, angry farm workers have ganged together and invaded the land from which they have been evicted and pulled up the cane planted on their patches.

Small Meetings

In Pernambuco state, a full-scale strike of cane workers is in preparation — a repeat of the one held last year — just at the time of maximum harvest pressure.

The countryside is alive with small meetings, planning protests, preparing legal dossiers on notorious landlords and educating the peasants to their legal and constitutional rights.

Last week, the president of the Brazilian Senate, Jarbas Passarinho launched a sharp attack on the Catholic Church for "encouraging land invasions" and for "inciting the peasantry." No one here disputed the accuracy of the charge. It is taken for granted that the church is behind the agitation. Brazil's radical bishops, priests, nuns and ubiquitous lay pastoral workers insist that a major part of their vocation is to help the peasants change what is happening.

A couple of weeks ago, two French missionary priests were arrested and jailed for "incitement." A nun told me, "The rural workers have too often been told the revolution could not begin with them. Suddenly, they realize they are potent — they are producing oil, not sugar."

To the Boil

The same nun, who spends most of her time going from one peasant group to another, recalled how the day rural Solidarity was legalized in Poland the farm workers interrupted the meeting to switch on the radio to get the latest news from Warsaw.

I have been coming to Brazil's northeast regularly over the last eight years. Never have I seen such agitation — and expectation. Sugar, for so long on the back burner, now looks as if it might be the catalyst that brings Brazil to the boil.

Mr. Power is editorial adviser to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues. ©1981, International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Israel as Ally

No doubt the speculation you indulge in with respect to Menachem Begin's visit to Washington will be satisfied in the fullness of time.

What is not in doubt is that Israel is the only really dependable ally that the United States has in the Middle East. The recent action of President Sadat against the Muslim fundamentalists and Coptic Christian leadership shows again the fundamental weakness of even the most seemingly stable of Arab regimes.

Certainly the Israelis are essentially concerned with their own interests and security as are the United States. The interests of both countries, however, dovetail to such a degree that they override any clash of personalities or shifts in the attitudes of the media or public opinion.

Now that the risk of an oil embargo blackmail against the West has largely receded, if not disappeared for good, it would appear to be even clearer that a strong and free Israel is the only cornerstone on which to build for safeguarding Western democratic interests in the Middle East.

ERNEST G. KOLMAN, London.

Not for Waldheim

I applaud the well-stated Washington Post editorial (HT, Sept. 13) asking whether we need be stuck with Kurt Waldheim again as secretary-general of the United Nations.

A third term for Mr. Waldheim would condemn the UN to yet another five years of mediocrity in a post that calls for leadership and vision, now more than ever, when international cooperation has fallen into such low estate. While it is true that the United Nations is only as effective as its member countries choose to make it, a secretary-general with the necessary

talent and conviction could do much to help restore confidence in the UN.

If the election later this year were to produce that kind of new secretary-general, then it would not be unreasonable to hope, with The Washington Post, "that the United Nations could be something other, something better, than it is now."

JULIAN BEHRSTOCK, Paris.

Poles on Poland

I for one am a Pole who neither feels himself represented by Karol Kuczkiewicz's letter (HT, Aug. 10) nor insulted by the cartoon that provoked his ire. If Mr. Kuczkiewicz had no difficulty decoding each of the cartoon's symbols, and this to the point of guessing that the discarded bottles were vodka bottles, then he is necessarily sharing with the cartoonist some knowledge of the subject matter, i.e., Poland and its people.

I share my fellow Poles' heartbreak over the state of affairs in our homeland, but this does not make me reject deserved criticisms of my people.

ZDANEK PADOLA, Hilversum, the Netherlands.

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Downing St. Letter Causes Row Around Denis Thatcher

The Associated Press
LONDON — Denis Thatcher, the businessman husband of Britain's prime minister, was at the center of a row Thursday over a leaked letter he wrote from 10 Downing Street urging a Cabinet minister to permit a real estate development in a scenic site in Wales.

The Times of London reproduced what it said was the letter on its front page and reported that an official inquiry was likely into Denis Thatcher's "involvement in a controversial housing development."

Mr. Thatcher, who holds no government post, wrote in the letter last December that he was a consultant to Housing Development and Construction Ltd., which had been refused permission by local authorities to build a motel and 63 houses at Ty Canol in Snowdonia National Park, North Wales.

The site is near Harlech Castle, and local residents said construction there would obstruct the view of the Snowdon mountain range. The project was later approved by the government over their objections.

Officials of the Welsh Office, a government department in Cardiff, said the letter was missing from their files and appeared to have been stolen from a mail trolley in the building.

The letter, on the stationery of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's official residence, was sent to Nicholas Edwards, secretary of state for Wales, complaining of an 11-month delay in setting up an appeal against the refusal of the project.

"Appalled"
"The cost of these prodigious delays to the construction and building industry is enormous; in this particular case hundreds of thousands of pounds have been locked into an unproductive asset," the typed letter said. It was addressed, "Dear Nick," and

Slovak Catechist Faces Trial, Emigrés Report
The Associated Press
VIENNA — Günter Matej Romf, a Slovak plumber, will go on trial in Bratislava on Friday for giving religious instruction to a group of young gypsies, the Vienna daily Die Presse reported Thursday. It quoted Slovak emigré sources as saying that Mr. Romf, 37, is believed to belong to the Salesian congregation, a Roman Catholic religious order banned in Czechoslovakia.

The sources said he was charged with resisting state control over the church. The Supreme Court ruled in August that religious activity without official permission is punishable under Czechoslovak law.

U.K. Study Finds Working Women Are Healthier than Stay-at-Homes

The Associated Press
LONDON — Women who go out to work are healthier than those who stay at home, scientists reported Thursday.

They found that the group with the highest rate of depression is working-class women at home with their children. If a woman from this group goes out to work, the risk of depression is reduced, possibly because a job gives her self-esteem, friends, interest and money.

The findings, based on a community study in London, appeared in the weekly New Scientist. Professor George Brown of London's Bedford College found four factors producing the worst depression among women: loss of her own mother before age 11, the absence of a close male friend and confidant — husband or otherwise; the presence of three children under age 14; and the lack of a full or part-time job.

The magazine also said that while it has long been known that women are considerably stronger against death and disease than men, studies by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. of New York show that women executives live considerably longer than average women.

The only exceptions were entertainers and journalists. The company studied women listed in the 1964-65 edition of "Who's Who in America," the first edition to have enough women for a statistically valid sample, the magazine said.

Survey Shows French Favor Guillotine as Debate Starts

Reuters
PARIS — On the eve of a parliamentary vote to abolish the death penalty, a poll was published Thursday indicating that most Frenchmen are in favor of retaining the guillotine.

Sixty-two percent of those questioned by the conservative newspaper Le Figaro said they were against abolition, while 33 percent said they were in favor.

President Francois Mitterrand made an election pledge not to send any prisoners to their death. He has the ultimate power of pardon in France, and one of his first acts after taking office was to reprieve Philippe Maurice, a 25-year-old convicted of killing a policeman.

His Socialist government has proposed a bill to abolish the guillotine, which was established in France during the Revolution. The bill is considered almost certain to be passed Friday by the National Assembly, where the Socialists have an absolute majority. It could be delayed by the Senate, but members of the upper house have no power to reject legislation.

Leftists Divided
The Figaro poll, however, showed Socialist and Communist voters divided on abolition. Fifty-nine percent of the Socialists questioned favored keeping the death penalty and 38 percent were against. Of the Communists, 50 percent were for keeping it and 45 percent against.

[The first round of the National Assembly debate on the guillotine was held Thursday. The Associated Press reported. Justice Minister Robert Badinter, a lawyer famous for his defense of murderers facing the guillotine, told the deputies: "You will never find the major gangsters, the public enemies, on death row, only the small criminals, sometimes deranged."]

Seventeen persons have been guillotined in France in the 23 years of the Fifth Republic. The last to die, in 1977, was Hamid Djandoubi, an immigrant worker convicted of torturing and murdering a woman.

Juan Carlos Will Visit U.S.
United Press International
WASHINGTON — King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sophia will pay a state visit to Washington on Oct. 13, the White House has announced. The king and queen also are to visit several Western U.S. areas that were colonized by Spain.

7 IRA Fasters, With Family Support, Vow to Continue

The Associated Press
BELFAST — Seven convicted guerrillas in Northern Ireland's Maze prison have vowed to continue a fast until the British government accords imprisoned nationalists special status, their families reported Thursday.

Amid reports that the condition of some of the protesters was deteriorating, the relatives also stressed in a statement issued by Sinn Fein, the political front of the outlawed Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, that they "fully support" the hunger strikers.

The statement coincided with a Sinn Fein report that John Pickering, 25, who joined the hunger strike 10 days ago, was suffering "severe stomach pains" and had blacked out for a time Tuesday.

It normally takes several weeks before hunger strikers begin showing such symptoms. Mr. Pickering was jailed for life in January, 1978, for killing a Belfast garage owner in a holdup.

'Growing Weaker'
Sinn Fein also reported that Liam McCloskey, 25, the longest surviving hunger striker, who was in his 45th day without food, was "growing weaker."

The families' statement came amid increasing speculation that the prison protest was near collapse following the death of 10 men in the fast without any sign of a settlement.

U.S. Missionary Slain in Raid on Guatemala Home

United Press International
GUATEMALA CITY — Terrorists shouting anti-American slogans ransacked an American missionary's home and then shot him to death in front of his wife and five children. Another American missionary was seriously wounded.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman Wednesday identified the murdered American as John Dave Troyer, 28, of Mio, Mich., who had worked in Guatemala for seven years as a Conservative Mennonite missionary. He was the third American killed in Guatemala in less than two months.

Gary Miller, 21, a Conservative Mennonite missionary from Norfolk, Va., was in satisfactory condition after being wounded in the chest during the attack Monday by presumed leftist gunmen.

The embassy spokesman said about 10 gunmen barged into Mr. Troyer's home in Telama, 60 miles (96 kilometers) west of Guatemala City, and herded him, his wife, five children and Mr. Miller outside the house at gunpoint.

Shouting anti-American slogans, the gunmen ransacked the house, set fire to the mission's truck and then opened fire on the two men, the spokesman said.

The speculation centered on reported opposition to the death fast from some of the prisoners' families in the face of the government's refusal to give into the protesters' demands for special prison privileges that London says amount to prisoner-of-war status.

'Behind Our Sons'
The families of four men have intervened in the last six weeks to authorize medical attention for them when the men's conditions became critical. Another gave up in May because of a perforated stomach ulcer.

The families of the seven currently refusing food said in the statement, "We are fully behind our sons who ... have told us in plain language that they are determined to carry on until their demands are met."

"They are all aware of the consequences of their actions and know that death is a likely prospect. They are prepared for that eventuality and have asked us to stand by them."

However, informed sources in contact with the families of the protesters and other prisoners who have volunteered to replace men who die said that some relatives had indicated they would likely intervene to save the men's lives.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said earlier this week

statement, "We are fully behind our sons who ... have told us in plain language that they are determined to carry on until their demands are met."

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Crocker Claims Success in Namibia Talks

By Barbara Crosser
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, has told a House subcommittee that the administration has succeeded, through continuing talks with South Africa, in reviving a "dead" initiative on independence for South-West Africa (Namibia). He said there was now hope for a breakthrough by early next year.

Echoing remarks made by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. in an interview this month, Mr. Crocker said Wednesday that South Africa was prepared to accept unconditionally a 1978 resolution of the UN Security Council proposing a framework for independence for the territory.

He said that South Africa had also come to accept a role for UN peacekeeping forces in the area and had agreed that a detailed constitution was not a prerequisite to Namibian independence.

'Constitutional Principles'
Mr. Crocker testified before the House Subcommittee on Africa, which was holding hearings after the return of a group of its members from a tour of southern Africa.

He said that talks were in progress on a set of "constitutional principles" for an independent Namibia. Mr. Crocker said that

able independence plan and not to what is known as an internal settlement.

Before Mr. Crocker's testimony began, the subcommittee unanimously adopted and sent to the House Foreign Affairs Committee a resolution condemning South Africa for its raid into Angola last month, but also recognizing "that the presence of Cuban and Soviet military personnel has actively contributed to conflict and instability in southern Africa."

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The only car that could get these men safely into the Guinness Book of Records

Recently, two Canadians returned to Montreal in a new 1981 Volvo 740 GLE, after breaking the Guinness Record for driving around the world by car. Driver Gerry Sweeney and navigator Ken Langley covered the distance of 41,670 km (the equivalent of the earth's circumference) in a mere 75 days, as compared to the previous record of 82 days set by American team members in a Buick Grand Prix.

Volvo chosen for reliability. Says Gerry Sweeney: "For a trip like this, you just don't do it cheap with any equipment. In my opinion, nothing less than Volvo reliability would do — and it seems we were right!" The car — a 1980 4-cylinder carburetted model with manual transmission and overdrive — is stock standard apart from the side plate, cow catcher and headlight protectors. "The latter came in handy in the trip's only dramatic incident: a collision with a kangaroo at Alice Springs, Australia."

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Geoffrey Parsons Jr. Dies; Former Editor Of European Edition of Herald Tribune

Los Angeles Times Service

PARIS — Geoffrey Parsons Jr., 73, editor of the European edition of the New York Herald Tribune (now the International Herald Tribune) from 1944 to 1950 and retired European vice president of Northrop Aircraft, died Thursday of a heart attack at his home in Benisa, Spain.

Mr. Parsons also served as chief press officer and director of Atlantic Treaty Organization from 1950 to 1957 under NATO's first secretary-gen-

eral, Lord Ismay, and his successor, Paul-Henri Spaak of Belgium. Son of Geoffrey Parsons Sr., chief editorial writer of the New

OBITUARY

York Herald Tribune for more than 30 years. Mr. Parsons was born July 3, 1908, in New York City. His early schooling included a year in France, and he graduated from Harvard University in 1931.

He began his career in journalism on The Boston Globe in 1931

and was hired by the Herald Tribune as its Chicago correspondent in 1936. In this assignment, he covered a wave of strikes in the steel and automobile industries that marked the coming of age of the U.S. labor movement.

He was sent abroad as a war correspondent in 1940, and then became London bureau chief for the Herald Tribune in 1943. With the liberation of France, he was transferred to Paris to reopen the paper's European edition, which was founded in 1887 but closed down when the Germans occupied Paris in 1940.

The presses in the old Herald Tribune building on the Rue de Berri rolled again on Dec. 14, 1944, with Mr. Parsons as the paper's editor. He drew a wealth of postwar talent to the Herald Tribune's pages, including Art Buchwald, whom he hired and started on his career as a columnist. When the permanent North Atlantic Treaty Organization came into being, he was asked by Lord Ismay, an old friend from wartime days in London, to take over a chief spokesman. At the time, NATO was headquartered in London; it moved to Paris in 1952.

After seven years with NATO, Mr. Parsons joined Northrop Aircraft of California as its European representative, rising to a vice presidency in the company. He retired in 1978.

In 1946, he married Dorothy Blackman Tartiere, an American whose French husband had been killed during the war while flying with the French Air Force. She had remained in France during the Occupation. For more than 30 years, their apartment on the Ile St. Louis was one of the social cen-



Geoffrey Parsons Jr.

UN President Is Master of Inner Diplomacy

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Ismat Kittani, a sophisticated practitioner of the convoluted diplomacy at the United Nations, grew up as a barefoot boy in a Kurdish mountain village in western Iraq. He never saw an electric light until he was 12 and recalls that he was awed by his visits as a youth to Baghdad.

Today, the General Assembly's new president is a moon-faced 52-year-old diplomat with a reputation for a suave manner in dress and politics. His victory was not only because of the luck of the draw. The drawing of lots was resorted to after two rounds of secret balloting failed to give either Mr. Kittani or his chief rival, Khwaja Mohammed Kaiser of Bangladesh, a simple majority.

The fact that Mr. Kittani gained as many votes, 73, as Mr. Kaiser was a triumph of individual labor over long odds. Mr. Kittani had to overcome the handicap of representing a nation that last year invaded its neighbor Iran and still regards itself at war with Israel.

Mr. Kittani, fingering his ever-present worry beads, accomplished the task with his customary adroitness. He urged the delegates he met in the corridors, at offices and over meals to vote for Mr. Kittani of the United Nations rather than Mr. Kittani of Iraq. In 25 years around the glass and concrete complex, he had picked up many chips to cash in.

Was Urged to Study

His father farmed an unyielding plot near their home village of Amadiya. "We were simply poor," Mr. Kittani recalled Tuesday. But his family urged its sons to study — the Koran to learn Arabic, and English, the language of Iraq's former rulers.

At 17, Mr. Kittani was awarded one of 300 scholarships available to Iraqi youths for study abroad. He chose to go to the United States rather than Britain because in those early postwar years, "conditions were better in America." The General Assembly's new leader, who sometimes muses about retiring in Geneva, enjoys creature comforts.

An older brother, studying for a doctorate at the University of California, advised Mr. Kittani to pick a small school, and he chose Knox College in Galesburg, Ill.

Mr. Kittani studied English and taught it in high school after he returned to Iraq. But he had been a "ferocious reader of newspapers, always interested in what was going on in the world," and soon joined Iraq's foreign service.

There, he won an essay contest sponsored by the UN that earned him a month at the New York headquarters. He was fascinated by both the city and the organization and arranged his subsequent career to have only one other foreign posting, in Cairo.

After seven years with the Iraqi delegation to the UN, the last three as mission chief, Mr. Kittani joined the Secretariat, the organization's bureaucracy, where he worked his way up to assistant secretary-general.

Later, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim chose Mr. Kittani to head his private office. There, he built a web of friendships that paid off in Tuesday's election.

Russia Fails to Prevent UN Probe Into Poison Warfare

By Don Shannon
Los Angeles Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The Soviet Union has been defeated in an attempt to bar a group of UN experts from reporting to the General Assembly on U.S. charges that biological weapons are being used in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan.

Vladimir Petrovski, the Soviet delegate, called Wednesday for a vote as the assembly's steering committee considered an agenda item. He asked that a U.S. request for a special study of chemical-biological weapons be deleted from this year's program, but his motion was defeated, 18-5. Only Benin, Cuba, Seychelles and the Ukraine backed the Soviet position.

Reinforcing the U.S. request, which was made last year, U.S. Ambassador Jeane J. Kirkpatrick had presented a document Monday urging that a group of experts

already appointed by Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim be sent to Southeast Asia for an investigation.

The group has held two meetings. An official of the UN Center for Disarmament said further meetings would be needed for the experts to analyze the new information. The United States carefully avoided naming the Soviet Union as the source of poisons that it said have been used in attacks against Cambodians and Laotians opposing Vietnamese military forces.

Mr. Petrovski called the request for a report from Mr. Waldheim "an attempt to hook the United Nations up to the recent slanderous campaign launched by the United States only to divert attention from attempts to prohibit the use of such weapons."

The Soviet Union suffered three other defeats in continuing preparations for the assembly session. The steering committee disregarded Soviet-bloc protests against including debate on the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and on the question of who should represent Cambodia in this year's assembly deliberations. And the nine-member credentials committee voted 5-2, with two abstentions, to accept the credentials of the Pol Pot regime.

There has been speculation that a new campaign against Laos might come this year with the choice of Ismat Kittani of Iraq as the assembly's president, but Mr. Kittani said at a news conference that he knew of "no such initiatives."

Thais Claim Proof

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Thailand said Thursday it had evidence from leaf and water samples that

the Vietnamese Army has used poisonous chemicals in Cambodia.

On Wednesday, the army accused the Vietnamese of using chemical weapons but gave no details. On Thursday, a military spokesman said that traces of cyanide, a chemical used in nerve gas, were found in April on samples taken in a border area.

He quoted Cambodian refugees as saying that unidentified nerve gas fires by the Vietnamese had contaminated water in western Cambodia, causing temporary illness to victims.

The U.S. State Department said Monday it had compelling evidence that Soviet-backed forces in Cambodia, Laos and Afghanistan were using poisons called mycotoxins that cause vomiting, bloody diarrhea, blisters and eventual death. Vietnam and the Soviet Union have denied the charges.

Justice Dept. Aides Assail Superior for Racial Remarks

By Ronald J. Ostrow
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Most lawyers in the civil rights division of the Department of Justice have urged Attorney General William French Smith to repudiate a memorandum from the division's No. 2 official, saying it contains slurs against blacks.

A petition signed by 121 of the division's 170 lawyers and made public Wednesday urges Mr. Smith to reject the views of Robert J. D'Agostino, deputy assistant attorney general for civil rights, expressed in a memo on a school-bus discrimination suit against Yonkers, N.Y.

In the July 21 memorandum, Mr. D'Agostino recommended that the department drop the case against Yonkers. He disputed a

government contention in the suit that blacks had been improperly classified as emotionally disturbed.

"Why improperly?" Mr. D'Agostino asked in the memo, which was made public last week by The Washington Post. "Blacks, because of their family, cultural and economic background, are more disruptive in the classroom on the average," he said, and "it seems they would benefit" from programs for the emotionally disturbed.

The petition, also addressed to

William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general for civil rights, was reminiscent of a revolt by some attorneys in the division in 1969 when the Nixon administration tried to slow school desegregation in Mississippi. That protest led to resignations by some lawyers.

Policy Review

A Department of Justice spokesman said Wednesday that Mr. Smith and Mr. Reynolds would have no immediate comment on the petition.

Mr. D'Agostino, 38, a former associate dean of the University of Delaware Law School, worked in President Reagan's 1980 election campaign. He did not return a reporter's calls Wednesday. He has denied that his memo was racist, while saying he understood that some might consider it insensitive.

"It's one of my jobs around here to get people to take fresh looks at things," Mr. D'Agostino said last week. "One of the reasons Ronald Reagan was elected was that people wanted a fresh look at things."

The Yonkers suit is one of three filed in the Carter administration's final months that the present administration is reviewing. Mr. D'Agostino's memorandum denounced the suit as "the end result of a mind-set in the educational area and one of the opening shots in a new attempt to remake Ameri-

ca through coerced residential integration.

It said the suit found segregative intent — a necessary basis for civil rights litigation — in virtually any act that did not lead to the ultimate good as defined by the Justice Department, racial mixing.

There has been concern among the division's lawyers, most of whom are not political appointees, over the new administration's civil rights stance. In recent weeks, the Department of Justice has backed a school desegregation plan for Chicago that was once rejected as incomplete, and it has dropped support for free public education for children of illegal aliens in Texas and for a voluntary busing plan in Seattle.

U.S. Delegation Condemns Castro After 'Diatribes'

Los Angeles Times Service

HAVANA — Fidel Castro "went far beyond credibility and decency" in drafting the U.S. government's "diatribe" speech before the 68th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as the forum for a vitriolic political speech.

Calling Mr. Castro's speech Tuesday a "diatribe," Sen. Stafford drew applause from delegates to the 100-nation conference of legislators. He denied charges that the United States was using germ warfare against Cuba.

Mr. Castro's speech also attacked Britain for its role in Northern Ireland. John Page, a member of the British Parliament, said: "When he [Mr. Castro] tossed his bombardsment on the United States and other countries, he overstepped the mark."

Delegates from Britain, Canada and West Germany joined in condemning the Cuban leader for using the welcoming speech to denounce the 68th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as the forum for a vitriolic political speech.

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Apparel

Paris Hatter Keeps Headlock on Custom Chapeaux

By Richard M. Evans

PARIS — How can you tell a good old hat from one of today's machine-made reproductions?

Jean-Pierre Motsch, proprietor of what he believes is the only custom men's and women's hat shop left in Paris, says it is quite simple. "Fold it up and carry it in your pocket for a couple of hours. If it doesn't go back into proper shape when you put it on your head then it's not a quality product."

It is an experiment he does not recommend trying with many hats but his own. For quality is what Motsch et Fils, hatiers in Avenue George V, have been selling for three generations, since 1857.

Windows along the street display all kinds of hats; inside, the shop is all sunlight and rich woodwork. You can try on everything from a homburg to a Basque beret. There are 4,000 hats in stock, all handmade. Enough to create any personal image.

"The world of hats, like the world of fashion in general," Motsch said in the well-dusted but worn antiquity of his shop, "is a world of myths." Foremost among these, he said, is the myth of occasion.

"If you find a hat that looks good on you there isn't any reason you can't wear it everywhere. Fashion is remade every day. It is largely a matter of mood." Another myth, according to Motsch, is that of English quality. Higher priced felt hats are made better in



Little has changed since Ernest Motsch opened his store in 1857.

France because the material is dyed by boiling before it is cut into patterns, he asserted, insuring that tints will not streak when wet or fade with age. Motsch also believes that you get more for your money in France than in London, where "prices are going up very quickly and quality is on the decline."

The family enterprise began in the early 1870s when the grandfather of the present owner moved to Paris after Germany annexed his native Alsace. Ernest Motsch ran a cobbler's establishment in a working-class neighborhood before going into hatting. Aiming for a select clientele, he set up his *chapelier* at what was then 42 Avenue de

Palma (now Avenue George V), a chic residential neighborhood. Surrounded by the town houses of the haute bourgeoisie, it was the first shop on the street. Among the wealthy, hats were essential accessories for balls, weddings and the theater. The Motsch name caught on. A hat factory was improvised in the back of the shop, producing a quality product, although in those days the price was a bit high at 20 to 30 francs a hat. By the turn of the century, grandfather Motsch had 25 full-time employees.

Ernest's son, Charles, inherited the business and directed it throughout the "golden age" of

1920-40. In those days actors, socialites, and political figures frequented Paris' finest hatter, Jean Gabin, dandy and star of 1930s Renoir films, bought his hats chez Motsch. So did Marlene Dietrich and the playwright and actor Sacha Guitry. Photographs of French Premier Edouard Daladier at the 1938 Munich conference show him in a Motsch and Son number.

When war came in 1939, Charles Motsch served as a French Army officer and was taken prisoner by the Germans. Ernest Motsch came out of retirement, enlisting his young grandson Jean-Pierre — a student with no desire to learn about hats — in the family business. Jean-Pierre Motsch remembers his first day on the job.

"My grandfather told me, 'Young man, now you must learn to work.' In time I came to love this business. I've been in it now for more than 40 years. But now I'm afraid it's dying. One after the other all the other shops have closed down," he said. Motsch, who is in his early 60s, said neither of his two daughters is interested in the trade.

Wide Range of Styles

At Motsch, handmade men's hats, both French and English, are stocked in a wide range of styles, colors and sizes, at prices ranging from 130 to 500 francs. Accessories on hand include umbrellas, canes, fine gloves of Milan leather, silk ties.

"Women's hats are more complicated," said Edwige Basset, a designer employed by Motsch, "because they are different all the time. There aren't a handful of classic styles, like there are for men, that never change." Basset designs and makes all the special order custom hats, a job that once took six workers. She thinks that today's longer hair has hurt both men's and women's hatting. "It's harder to wear a hat if you have long hair. You can look ridiculous."

Trend to Wider Brims

Today's trend, for men and women, is toward wider brims. "A lot of young men are taking up hats because they like what they see in the old films," Motsch explained. The Borsalino is particularly in vogue, a sleek wide-brimmed hat like the one Jean-Paul Belmondo wore in "Breathless." But someone who wants a cheap hat for the odd occasion can buy it for half Motsch's price in a department store.

"When a social necessity becomes only a bit of ostentation, quality is no longer important," Motsch remarked. "People are content with cheap hats because they don't have anything of quality to compare them with. It is impossible to explain to a young person how important and creative hats used to be."

Pop Music

Rolling Stones, Pushing 40, Keep on Rocking Along

By Robert Palmer

NEW YORK — In Bridgehampton, Mass., where the Rolling Stones are rehearsing for their first tour anywhere since 1978, a church has put up a hand-painted sign that is visible from the highway. It says "God Speed to the Rolling Stones." "God Speed" is the rock 'n' roll band that wrote and recorded "Sympathy for the Devil," was involved in some of the most heavily publicized drug arrests of the '60s and '70s, and has always seemed to stand for rebellion and anarchy? Next year the Rolling Stones will be celebrating their 20th anniversary as a band. Can it be that rock's bad boys have become respectable?

On a recent night, the Rolling Stones, assorted children and a few girlfriends gathered in the game room at the studio where they have been staying and working. An assistant had color slides from a photo session and they had to decide which to use for a poster. So they sprawled on a ring of couches, laughing at shots that showed Mick Jagger mugging or Keith Richards hitching up his trousers, boozing while the faces looked grim or distracted or silly. When a photograph that pleased them flashed on they would applaud and shout like children at a party. Only the close-ups, which showed lined faces and flecks of grey hair, reminded one that these were men pushing 40. There did not seem to be much world-weariness in their attitudes. "All we need now is an audience," Richards crowed confidently as the band trooped upstairs to their rehearsal hall. "Yeah," the guitarist Ron Wood responded, "there's life in the old horse yet."

Tour Is Selling Out There's life, all right; the Stones themselves seem surprised. The largest stadiums on their three-month tour, which begins Sept. 25 at Philadelphia's John F. Kennedy Stadium, were sold out in a day or two. Many additional concerts have hastily been added to the schedule. A "secret" warm-up concert for 300 free-ticket holders the other day brought out 4,000 fans and the riot police.

"Tattoo You," their new album, has been generating exceptionally enthusiastic reviews. It entered the nation's album best-seller charts last week at No. 5, then shot to No. 1 this week. At a time when record sales remain in a slump and the rock concert business seems sluggish, the Rolling Stones are giving the entire music industry a shot in the arm.

Despite their reputation for high and dangerous living, not always unjustified, the Rolling Stones are first and foremost



Mick Jagger: "I guess you could call it maturity."

professionals. Jagger spends an hour or more a day doing exercises — "mostly stretching, dance sort of exercises," he says — and at odd hours on the farm where the band is rehearsing, one can hear Charlie Watts trying out rhythms on his drums, or working out patterns with bassist Bill Wyman. An almost constant stream of music issues from the adjoining rooms where the guitarist Richards and Wood are staying. "I feel part of a much older tradition than rock 'n' roll, a tradition of what musicians have always been," Richards said. "I guess I feel that just because, like musicians through the ages, I live right in the middle of the music, all the time."

The group has been working hard to get in shape, rehearsing practically everything from the new album as well as older and relatively obscure numbers. But this professionalism is nothing new. One has to look more closely to discern how they have changed, and how much.

The change is most apparent in the way Richards carries himself. As the group's lead guitarist, he has always been the musical center, the player who inspired the first-rate rhythm team of Wyman and Watts to work tightly together. But Richards seemed to be at a low point in 1977, when he was arrested in Toronto for allegedly possessing heroin. His drug addiction, long a subject for discussion in the rock press, became public knowledge.

But Richards has apparently kicked his habit, and he also separated from Anita Pallenberg, his companion of many years. He looks strong and robust, has been running to stay in shape, and now exudes a soft-spoken but unmistakable authority that is a far cry from the rambling, intoxicated discourses of earlier times.

The new album, "Tattoo You," seems to be the work of a more mature band. The songs are shorter, more tightly edited than on previous LPs, and the band's decision to hand the record over to Bob Clearmountain for mixing has resulted in a clear, crisp sound that is much more accessible than the somewhat murky sound of earlier Stones discs. And the lyrics have changed. In their previous album, "Emotional Rescue," the Rolling Stones were still striking adolescent poses, playing bad boys. Their lyrics were especially cavalier in their treatment of women. The women in the songs on "Tattoo You" seem more individual, and they are treated with more respect. "I need someone I can cry to," Jagger sings on "Waiting on a Friend." "I need someone to protect."

"Mick writes 80 per cent of the lyrics," Richards said. "What can I tell you? That the old man's mellowing?"

Jagger has been with model Jerri Hall, his current girlfriend, for several years now, and the two seem to be genuinely close. But he snorted at the suggestion that he was mellowing, and that the Rolling Stones were becoming more mature.

"Maturity, that's a difficult word," he said as he sat down in one of the recording studios, still wearing his jogging clothes after a run. "If you think I'm not striking as many poses or acting like a teen-ager as much on this album, well, I guess that's true. I haven't listened to it from that point of view. I make an album, and I never know which ones people will like. But I did work hard at editing this one, tightening everything up, and we did try to make the sound clear. The thing is, you shouldn't read too much into the words. That's

why we don't enclose a lyric sheet. The words should be heard in the context of the music; that way the attitude and the emotions come through. And the attitude is — whatever you want to call it. I guess you could call it maturity."

If anything, the Stones are sticking together more tightly than before. Their commitment is symbolized by Wood's decision to leave Los Angeles and relocate in New York City. "Mick and Keith are both in New York most of the time," he said, "and it's the easiest place for Charlie and Bill, who live in England and France, to commute to. This way I can be closer to the boys, and the move is also a kind of gesture, to let them know that I'm not out there trying to be a solo artist. I do have a new solo album that's just come out, but my first loyalty is to the Stones. And I'll tell you, it really feels good being back together playing. It feels like I'm home again; there's a sign of relief that everything's the same as we left it, and getting better."

Living Up to the Past

Many journalists have wondered how the Stones can live up to their own past performances, much less get better. It has been suggested that they are "too old to rock 'n' roll." "That's rubbish," Jagger insisted. "I'm sure we'll be carrying on for years; it's quite easy to. People think that because you're white and it's rock 'n' roll, somehow it's different. But all the performers that I love and admire, who are mostly black, went on until they literally died. Sometimes they weren't very beautiful dying, but a lot of them had health problems that I'm not going to have because I didn't grow up in poverty the way they did. I know a lot of black guys who are 45 or 50 years old who are very capable of turning in not just a very competent musical show but a better physical show than, say, Bruce Springsteen or AC-DC. And then you have to look at Louis Armstrong, Lena Horne. . . . Really, the Rolling Stones just go on and on."

Richards agreed. "Everybody's still up for it, for touring and recording," he said. "And every band needs to tour. It makes writing and recording the songs easier to have the band in shape; it makes everything a lot easier. We always record in the studio with the whole band playing, and people from some groups who come by can't believe anyone still records like that, but the Stones have to play together. That particular groove that we get comes down to the rapport of everybody playing together in a small room."

Opera in Italy

Rossini's 'La Donna del Lago' Is Revived

By William Weaver

PESARO, Italy — The second Rossini opera festival here, now nearing its conclusion, is unusual in various ways, chiefly because it is inspired by scholars. In collaboration with municipal and regional authorities, the festival is sponsored by the Fondazione Gioacchino Rossini, an organization that fosters Rossini scholarship and, in particular, is responsible for the vast program of the Rossini critical edition now in progress.

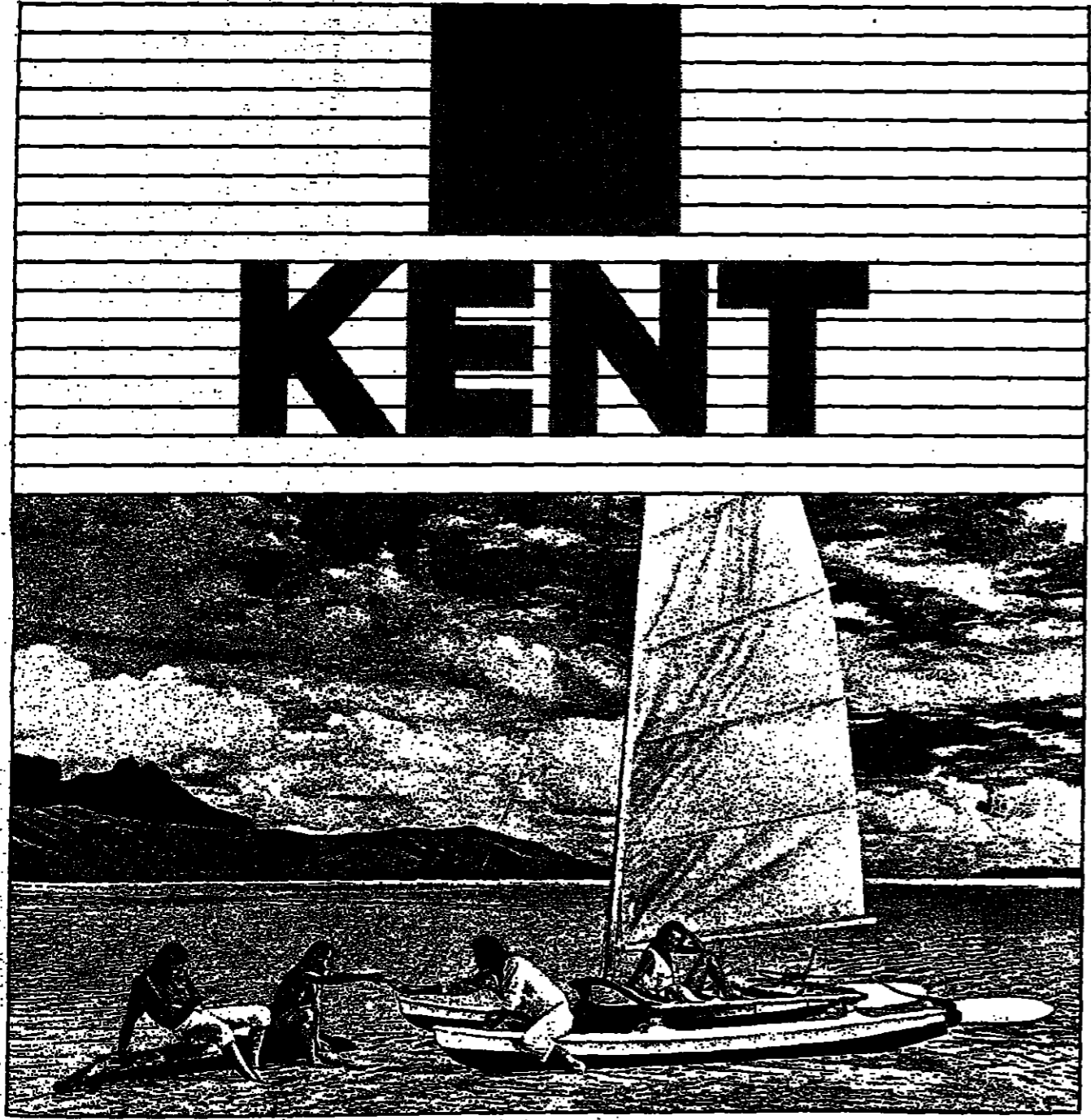
Thus the production of "La Donna del Lago," which opened Wednesday night, was not just a gala revival of this rare work. It was also the premiere of the critical edition, still on the presses, prepared after painstaking research by the U.S. scholar H. Colin Slim. Thus the opera has been restored to its pristine, individual beauty and all the romantic elegance of the score — written in Naples in 1819, when Rossini was at the height of his powers and fame — can emerge in its subtle clarity.

Last year, Pesaro — the composer's birthplace — reopened the splendid, carefully restored Teatro Rossini, and it has proved an ideal house for the composer's operas — large enough to allow sumptuous acting, but not so large as to crush the works. For "La Donna del Lago" the Milanese architect Gae Aulenti designed some splendid beehive crags to frame the Scottish tale, whose principals wore, for the most part, simple but appropriate costumes. She also

moved them, and the chorus, easily and naturally. Only occasionally the lighting seemed capricious, hiding the singers' faces when their expressions would have been interesting to see.

Musically, the great curiosity of the evening was the presence of the pianist Maurizio Pollini, making his debut as an opera conductor. To be blunt, he has a long way to go. He thumped and slogged his way through the score, more concerned with a fast pace and superficial effects than in molding a drama. His wondrous keyboard gift for nuance and understatement was nowhere in evidence. Still, the young Chamber Orchestra of Europe — especially the all-important woodwinds — played well for him and the British Choir Abroad, though their Italian was unintelligible, sang sensitively and allowed the impact of Rossini's vigorous choruses to be felt.

Of the soloists Lella Cuberti stood out as Elena, sweet, unaffected and musical. The mezzo soprano, Marlene Dupuy, in the trouser role of Malcolm, seemed ill at ease and vocally bland. The tenors, Philip Langridge and David Kubler, illustrated the difficulties of Rossini's vocal writing in different ways. Langridge tried to solve his problems by crooning, Kubler by shouting. Neither solution worked. The baritone Luigi de Camargo, as Don Gaspar, was faced with fewer vocal traps, and he did a good job. Finally, it was the music itself — a long, endlessly fascinating flow of invention — that triumphed and made this final offering of the festival a warm success.



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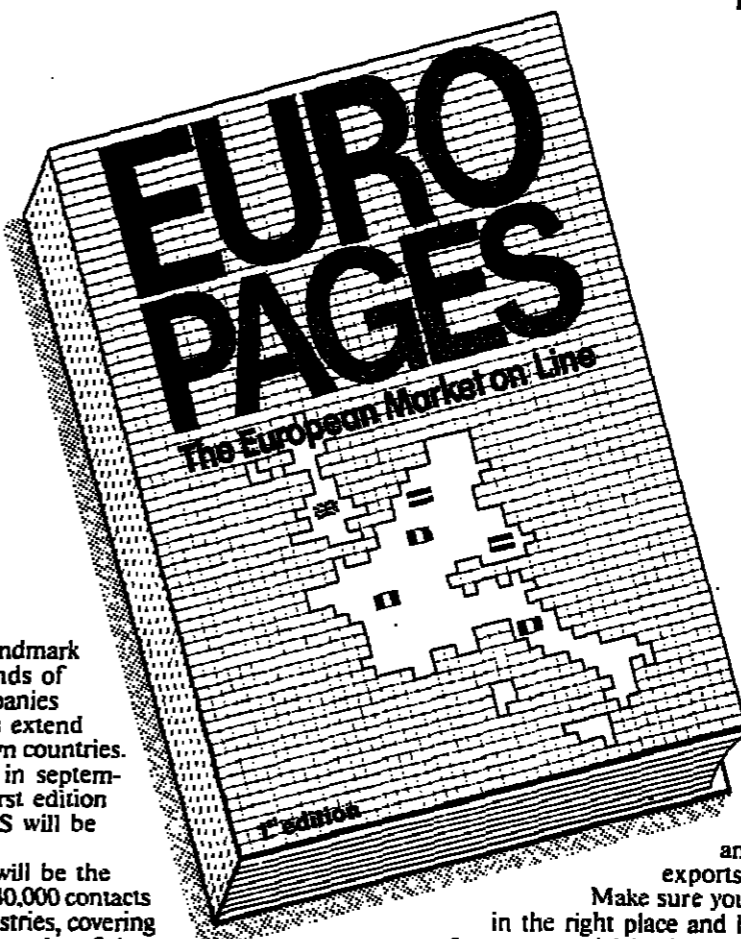
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

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Silver Prices Plunge as U.S. Sets Sale of Stocks

WASHINGTON — The General Services Administration said Thursday it will offer for sale 1.25 million ounces of stockpiled surplus silver each week, beginning soon after Oct. 1.

up to 1,105 cents immediately before the news was received, they said. Gold also fell to around \$456.50 an ounce, from around \$460, they added.

EEC Members Agree to Increase Interest Rates on Export Credits

By Philip Stephens BRUSSELS — EEC members are prepared to raise their export credit interest rates in the hope of averting a threatened trans-Atlantic credit war, diplomatic sources said Thursday.

cepted next month these would be raised by 2, 2.25 and 2.5 percent respectively, the sources said. For credits of over five years there would be similar increases in a range from 7.75 to 8.75 percent, they added.

French Finance Minister Jacques Delors told journalists that France compromised Thursday because of its commitment to coordinated economic policies.



Jacques Delors ... Softened Position

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Mesa Files Counterclaim Against Cities Service

AMARILLO, Texas — Mesa Petroleum is seeking damages totaling \$1.3 billion in a counterclaim filed in federal court against Cities Service and its chief executive officer, Charles J. Waidelich. Cities Service had no comment on the counterclaim, a spokesman said.

International Harvester to Make Ford Engines

NEW YORK — International Harvester, which has been beset by heavy losses and has made sharp cutbacks in its staff and operations, has announced the signing of a five-year, \$500-million agreement to supply Ford with a 6.9-liter diesel engine.

FCC Says AT&T Must Change Satellite-TV Plan

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission has ruled that the manner in which the American Telephone & Telegraph proposed to enter the satellite-television transmission business was unlawful. But, by a unanimous vote, the FCC also ruled that AT&T could perfect its proposal with one major change, and then could offer the service on several days' notice.

Geico to Sell Life Insurance Unit to U.K. Group

WASHINGTON — Geico has disclosed plans to sell its Government Employees Life Insurance subsidiary to Legal & General Group of London for \$140 million, or \$30.75 a share. Legal & General plans to keep the company's offices in Washington and retain its management and employees, a Geico spokesman said.

Ford Official Projects Higher 1982 Car Sales

SOUTHFIELD, Mich. — Ford expects its 1982 model year car sales to reach 1.9 million cars, compared with 1.5 million for 1981, Philip E. Bearton Jr., vice president of sales, said Thursday at a news conference introducing Ford's new cars. He said the company projects industry sales to reach 10 million cars, up from about 9 million this year. Officials said Ford expects to sell just under 1 million trucks in 1982.

Citicorp Treasurer Stripped of Many Duties

NEW YORK — Donald S. Howard, executive vice president, chief financial officer and treasurer of Citicorp, has been stripped of much of his power, a Citicorp spokesman has confirmed.

Sony Says Decline of Yen Brought Profits Down 12%

TOKYO — A heavy foreign exchange loss resulting from the fall of the yen against the dollar caused a 12.3 percent decline in the profits reported Thursday by Sony, one of Japan's major exporters.

U.S. House Unit Clears Bill on Foreign Offers

WASHINGTON — The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved Thursday proposals that would tighten margin requirements for foreign investors who obtain loans abroad to take over U.S. companies.

Japan Plans Study of Export Curbs To Meet Criticism

TOKYO — Japan, responding to mounting foreign criticism, will take new steps to dismantle non-tariff barriers blocking manufactured imports, government officials said Thursday.

CURRENCY RATES

Table with columns for Currency, U.S.\$, and Per U.S.\$, listing rates for various international currencies.

Prices on Wall Street In Broad-Based Slide

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply across a broad front Thursday, with the Dow Jones industrial average sliding 11.51 points to its lowest level this year.

The Dow average closed at 840.09 and declines swamped advances by an 11-4 margin among the 1,904 issues traded on the NYSE. Volume expanded to 48.30 million shares from the 43.66 million traded Wednesday.

Traders said the market's retreat picked up speed late in the day under pressure from heavy margin liquidations.

Analysts said light trading in an early rally indicated that the market still does not have much support. The Dow had fallen 21.21 points in the previous three sessions, and has lost 170 points since mid-June.

Hildegard Zagorski, an analyst at Bache Group, said there is a growing realization among investors that "the economy is probably going to slip into a recession."

The NYSE said Wednesday that margin debt of its member firms fell \$600 million to \$14.3 billion in August, the largest monthly decline since April, 1980. The exchange said collateral securing debt fell 9.7 percent to \$39.8 billion, reflecting rapidly declining stock prices.

U.S. House Unit Clears Bill on Foreign Offers

WASHINGTON — The House Energy and Commerce Committee approved Thursday proposals that would tighten margin requirements for foreign investors who obtain loans abroad to take over U.S. companies.

Currently, U.S. companies are permitted to borrow only 50 percent of the funds they use for corporate takeovers, while foreign investors are not subject to any margin requirements.

The proposals were prompted by recent Canadian attempts to take over U.S. firms.

"No one wants to start an open trade war, but I won't sit idly by and allow open discrimination against U.S. companies," said Committee Chairman John Dingell, Democrat of Michigan.

He said his panel also will be considering legislation imposing a nine-month moratorium on attempts by Canadian companies to take over U.S. energy or mineral companies.

COMPANY REPORT

Revenue and profits, in millions, one in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Year, Revenue, Profits, and Per Share, showing data for 1981 and 1980.

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U.S. Current-Account Surplus Down

WASHINGTON — The United States recorded a \$1.07 billion current account surplus in the second quarter, down from a revised first quarter surplus of \$3.26 billion, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

Initially, the department reported the first quarter surplus as \$3.09 billion. During all of 1980, the United States recorded a current account surplus of \$3.72 billion.

The department said the decline in the current account surplus was the result of an increase in the merchandise trade deficit to \$6.9 billion in the second quarter from \$4.7 billion in the first quarter.

A decline in agricultural exports and an increase in nonpetroleum imports caused the widening in the merchandise trade deficit, the department said.

The department also reported Thursday that America's personal income kept growing strongly in August — rising 1.1 percent and that they kept spending the extra money.

Personal income gained \$26.9 billion in August to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$2.45 trillion, while personal spending increased \$2.1 billion — or 1.4 percent — to a rate of \$1.94 trillion, the report said.

With the big increase in spending, personal saving declined 5.3 percent to an annual rate of \$108 billion. The nation's savings rate — personal savings as a percentage of after-tax income — fell 0.1 percentage point to 5.4 percent for July, the latest figure available.

The department reported that U.S. housing starts in August fell 10.7 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 937,000 units. The decline followed a revised 1 percent July increase and left housing starts 33.6 percent below the level of August, 1980.

The Federal Reserve Board said the capacity use rate of U.S. factories in August fell to 79.2 percent from a revised 79.8 percent in July. Initially the board said the factory use rate was 79.6 percent in July. Despite the August decline, the rate was up from 75.5 percent in August, 1980.

Dollar Slumps on European Markets

FRANKFURT — The dollar fell heavily under a barrage of selling in Europe Thursday, despite support buying of dollars by West Germany's Bundesbank for the first time in 14 months.

Later, in New York, the dollar rebounded slightly from its earlier lows, dealers said. They attributed the recovery to a technical reaction as operators covered short dollar positions and took profits in currencies bought earlier.

The prospect of lower U.S. interest rates, worries about the U.S. economy, higher interest rates in Switzerland and Britain, and signs in financial markets of a growing trust in the West German economy all combined to depress the dollar.

At the daily fixing session in Frankfurt, the Bundesbank bought about \$21 million as the U.S. currency was set more than five pence

nigs lower than Wednesday at 2.5730 Deutsche marks.

In London, the dollar rallied slightly from the day's lows in a volatile afternoon's trading but closed below its opening and sharply down from Wednesday's close. The dollar closed at 2.5790 DM, compared with Wednesday's 2.5045 DM.

Profit taking brought the Deutsche mark down from its highs against the dollar, amid increasing speculation of a possible imminent realignment of the European Monetary System, they said.

The dollar closed at 19615 Swiss francs, compared with Wednesday's close of 19875.

Dealers said the Bundesbank support for the first time since July 21, 1980, indicated the central bank's belief that the dollar's recent fall has been too rapid. The dollar now stands about 12 percent below its peak of 2.58 DM.

Advertisement for Trade Development Bank featuring a portrait of a man and the text: 'What makes TDB exceptional? Our expertise in gold, for example. The man with exceptional goals needs an exceptional bank.'

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	2.00	1.14	11.5	175 1/4	165 1/4
AT&T	54 1/4	54 1/4	1.00	1.84	10.5	54 1/4	50 1/4
GE	34 1/4	34 1/4	1.00	2.91	10.5	34 1/4	31 1/4
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	4.10	10.5	24 1/4	22 1/4
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	1.00	2.91	10.5	34 1/4	31 1/4
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	2.00	1.14	11.5	175 1/4	165 1/4
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Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	1.00	4.10	10.5	24 1/4	22 1/4
General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	1.00	2.91	10.5	34 1/4	31 1/4

BUY "SHEEP" SELL "DEER"

XEROX at \$2?

When Lord Rothschild was asked to summarize his investment philosophy, he replied, "Buy sheep and sell deer." This approach is more practical than the "buy and hold" strategy for the stock market, says a specialist for buying near "tops" and selling near "bottoms." A historical review of the Xerox stock market shows that Xerox's stock price peaked at \$100 in 1976, then fell to \$20 in 1977, and rose to \$100 in 1978. Xerox's stock price is now at \$20.

Investors are advised to buy Xerox stock when the price is at \$20 and sell when it reaches \$100. This strategy is based on the fact that Xerox's stock price has a long history of volatility. The price of Xerox stock has risen and fallen many times over the years. The price of Xerox stock is now at \$20, which is a low point for the stock. Investors who buy Xerox stock at \$20 and sell it at \$100 will make a profit of \$80 per share. This is a 400% return on investment.

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(Continued on Page 11)

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div.	Yield	P/E	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low
IBM	175 1/4	174 1/4	2.00	1.14	11.5	175 1/4	165 1/4
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General Electric	34 1/4	34 1/4	1.00	2.91	10.5	34 1/4	31 1/4

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 17, 1981

Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate	Bank
1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche
1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche
1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche
1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche	1.00	Deutsche

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP) — The following are selected over-the-counter closing prices, September 17, 1981.

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABC	10.00	DEF	20.00
GHI	30.00	JKL	40.00
MNO	50.00	PQR	60.00
STU	70.00	VWX	80.00

Shell Unit Rejects Request to Sell Australia Stake

CANBERRA — Shell Australia has rejected a government invitation to sell 25 percent of its equity to the Australian public...

Exports Helped Poorer Nations Record Strong '80 Growth, World Bank Unit Says

By Hobart Rowen. WASHINGTON Post Service. WASHINGTON — Led by a strong export performance, notably for manufactured goods, the world's poorer countries maintained near-record economic growth rates last year...

as clothing and textiles were the fastest-growing manufactured products, even though those are the areas where industrial nations have applied the most severe protectionist restrictions...

Looking ahead to development problems in this decade, the IFC said that "new approaches are called for, and the foundations for them are in some cases already evident..."

W. Germany's Public Debt Running Far Above Target

FRANKFURT — West German public borrowing is expected to reach about 70 billion Deutsche marks in 1981, well above the government's projection...

showed a deficit in the first seven months of 38 billion DM, 8 billion DM more than in the first seven months of 1980, it said.

Federal and state government spending between April and July was 7 percent higher than a year earlier...

U.S. Drops Case Against Oil Firms

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission, adopting a more lenient stance toward big business, is dropping its antitrust case against the eight largest oil companies in the United States...

The eight oil companies named in the 1973 proceeding are Exxon, Texaco, Gulf, Standard Oil of California, Standard Oil of Indiana, Shell, Atlantic Richfield and Mobil.

The commission said it was not ruling on the merits of the case and left open the option of addressing lack of competition in the industry through a more focused proceeding.

The action came less than a week after an FTC administrative law judge dismissed an antitrust case against the three largest cereal companies...

The level of growth was also well within the Bundesbank's narrower target range of 4 to 5.5 percent growth, set when monetary policy was reviewed in July.

The Bundesbank reiterated that as a result of the slow growth of cash in circulation, money stock is understating the true level of monetary expansion.

The central bank money stock, the Bundesbank's chief measure of monetary expansion, does not take into account the relatively fast growth of "near money," in the form of very short-term deposits...

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Table with multiple columns showing stock prices, volume, and market indices for NYSE and various international markets.

Toronto Stocks

Table listing Toronto stock market data including closing prices and volume for various companies.

Montreal Stocks

Table listing Montreal stock market data including closing prices and volume for various companies.

Canadian Indexes

Table showing Canadian market indexes such as the S&P 500, Dow Jones, and others.

BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE

U.S. \$50,000,000 Floating Rate Notes 1979-1989. In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Notes, the rate of interest has been fixed at 18% per annum...

\$87 OPEC Price Seen By 1990 in Saudi Plan

LAXENBURG, Austria — OPEC's oil price could rise to \$87.30 a barrel by 1990 if the organization adopts a Saudi-backed long-term pricing plan...

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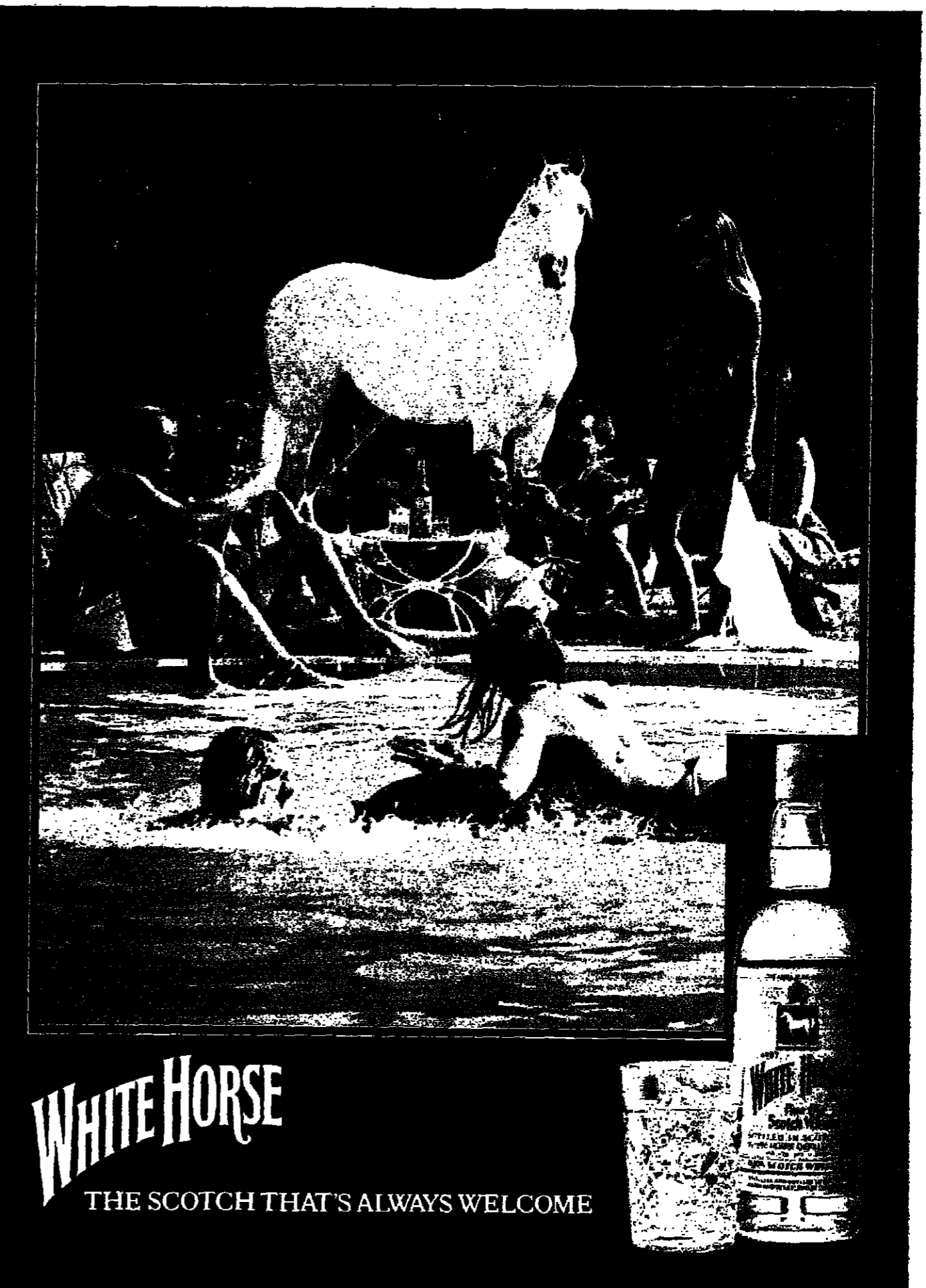
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- SWISS BANK CORPORATION UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND CREDIT SUISSE SWISS VOLKSBANK BANK LEU LTD GROUPEMENT DES BANQUIERS PRIVES GENEVOIS A. SARASIN AND CIE PRIVATE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY GROUPEMENT DE BANQUIERS PRIVES ZURICHOIS UNION OF SWISS CANTONAL BANKS

September, 1981



WHITE HORSE

THE SCOTCH THAT'S ALWAYS WELCOME

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

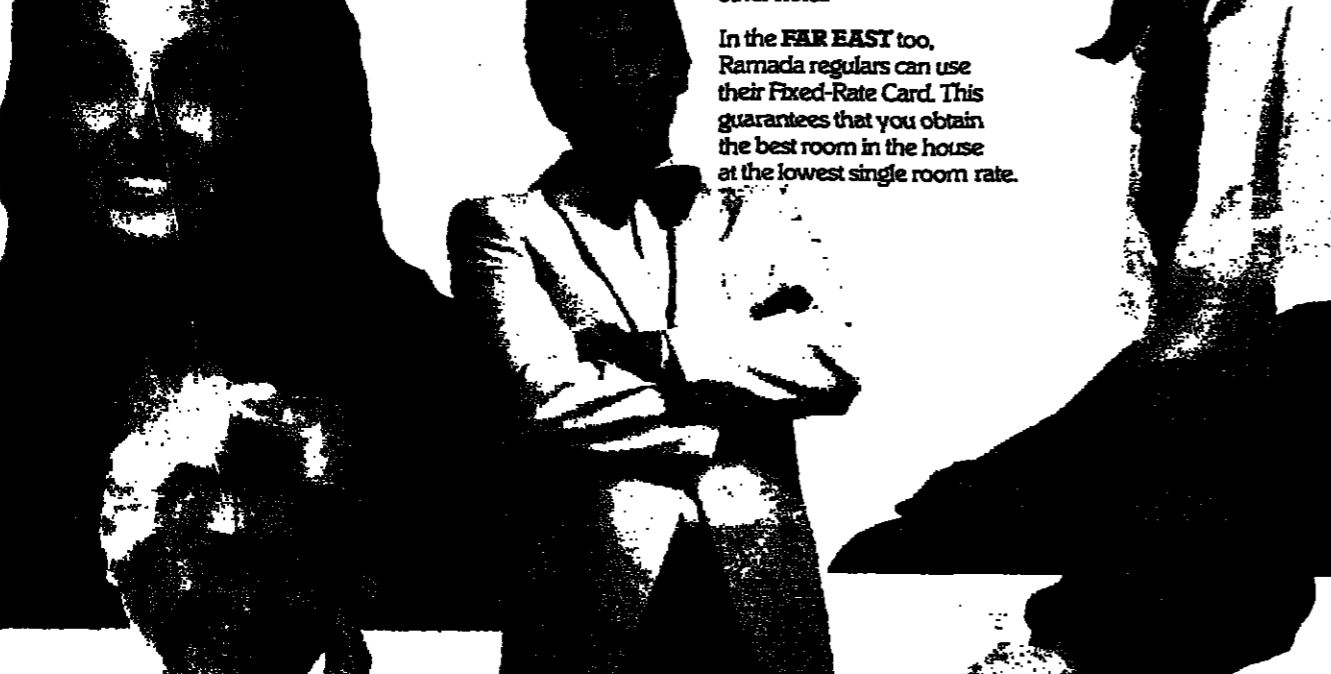
NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17. Multiple columns listing stock symbols, prices, and volume.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES. Sections include Chicago Futures, New York Futures, Market Summary, NYSE Most Active, Dow Jones Averages, Standard & Poor's, NYSE Index, Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y., International Monetary Market, American Most Active, AMEX Index, European Stock Markets, and Futures Dow Jones.

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RAMADA HOTELS INTERNATIONAL. Over 650 Hotels Worldwide. Includes contact information for reservations and a list of countries served.

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When you visit SCANDINAVIA, enjoy the pleasure of smoke-free rooms and smoke-free areas in restaurants and buffets. This option is now available in all Ramada Hotels.

Rise in Oil Stocks Expected in Japan. TOKYO — The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is seeking Finance Ministry approval to increase the government stockpile of crude oil to 72.83 million barrels from 53.97 million.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for Sept. 17, listing various stocks and their prices.

Table of 12 Month Stock High Low Close, listing various international stocks and their performance.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Page 15)

Real Estate, Employment, and Services advertisements including listings for properties, job openings, and immigration services.

Floating Rate Notes

Table of Floating Rate Notes with columns for bank, coupon rate, and other details.

Tokyo Exchange

Table of Tokyo Exchange rates for various currencies and commodities.

European Gold Markets

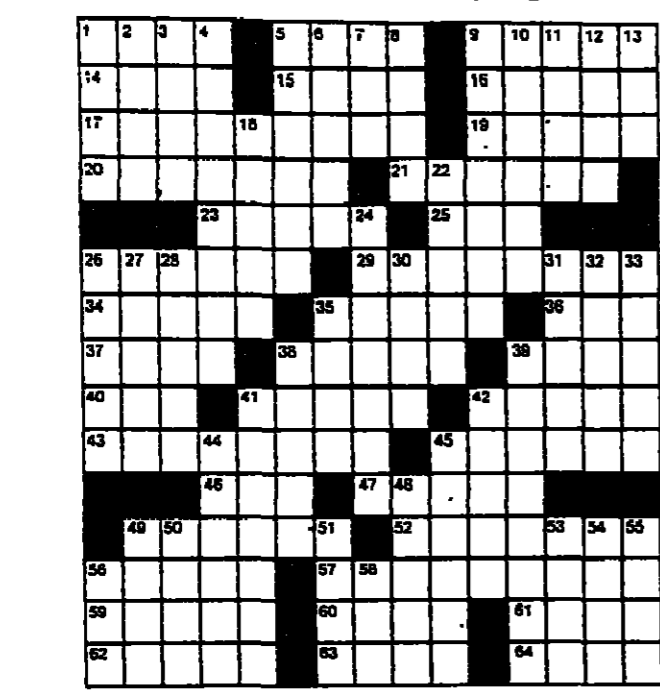
Table of European Gold Markets showing prices for gold and silver.

Advertisements for various services including escorts, travel agencies, and business services.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V. Amsterdam, September 9th, 1981.

CROSSWORD

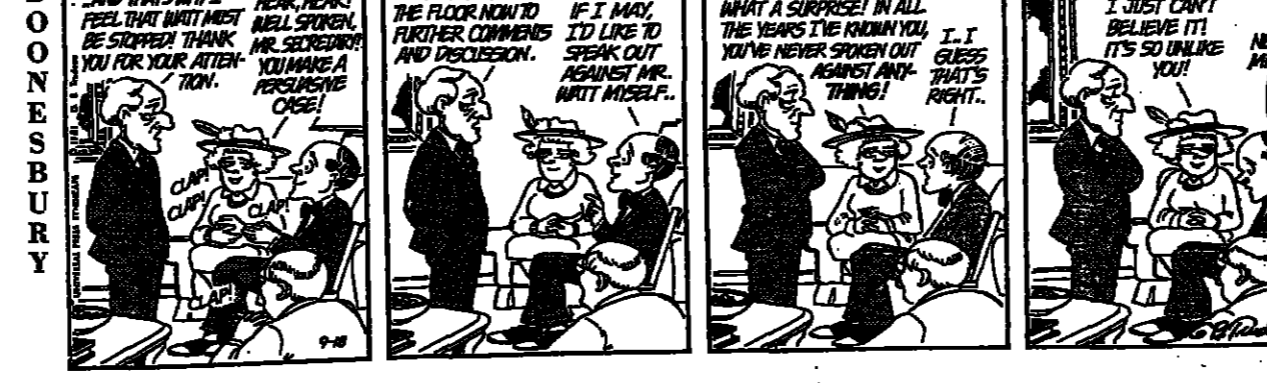
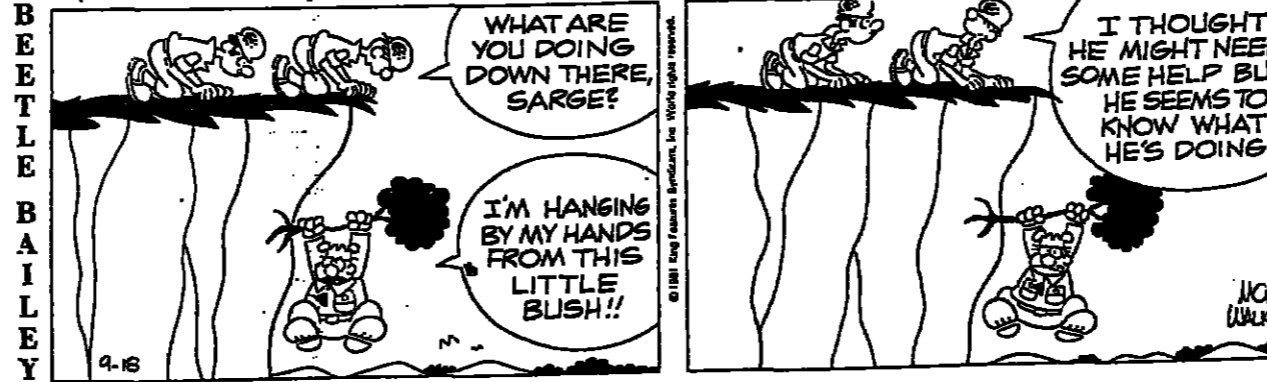
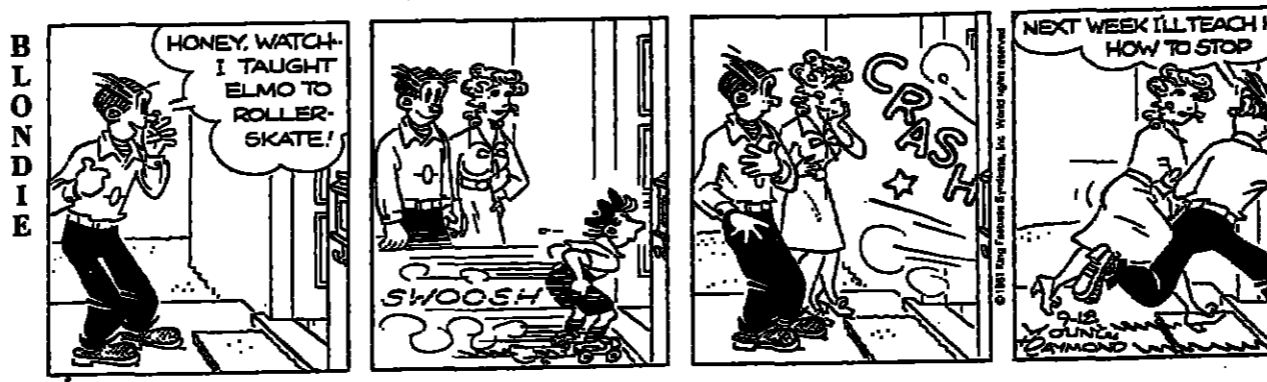
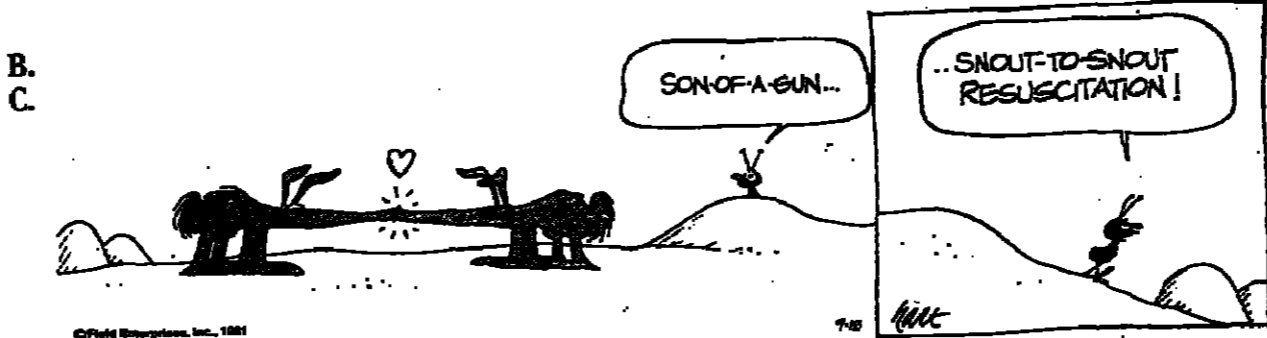
By Eugene T. Maleska



- ACROSS
1 Kind of hopper
5 Actress Verdon
9 First word in a...
14 Whole's Comb, form
15 A cardinal's is...
16 Ishmael's mother
17 Times of decision
19 ... by any...
20 Novel by 39 Down
21 Domestica-...
23 Unusual...
25 Apr. and Aug.
26 Bags
28 Madison and...
34 Like apples...
35 Some go a...
36 Shipment...
37 Dry as dust
38 Arroyo
39 Shirley...
40 Marseille...
41 Recedes...
42 Wandering...
43 Historic site in...
45 Meshy pattern
46 Mailman's...
47 Intertwine
48 Bluebeard's...
52 Speaks...
54 Part of a...
57 Atomic particl...
58 Maxim's cousin
60 Hold a horse...
61 Be restless abou...
62 Of somatic tiss...
64 Puts together...
28 Impish one
27 Bellini opera
28 Rebel angel in...
30 Start of a...
31 Kicking's sidekick
32 Rod often seen...
33 Causing goose...
35 James Dean...
38 Robot in...
39 Author of...
41 Martyred...
42 John o...
44 Spanish philoso...
45 Cavalryman...
48 Stop the...
49 Meet the bet...
50 Body fed by...
51 Baltic island
53 One place...
54 City in Oklahoma
55 Straggle on...
56 Something to...
58 Aladdin, e.g.

WEATHER

Table with columns for location, high, low, and weather conditions. Locations include ALGERIE, AMSTERDAM, ANKARA, etc.



BOOKS

THE CARE OF TIME
By Eric Ambler. 277 pp. \$11.95.
Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York 10003.
Reviewed by P.D. James

ERIC AMBLER, more than any other writer, can fairly claim to be the originator of the modern novel of espionage. He found a genre dominated by heroes who at best were paragons of simple patriotism, decent chivalry and egregious courage...

Recovery of Gold Started by Divers
LONDON — Divers who cut into the wreckage of a British destroyer lying on the bottom of the Aegean Sea have recovered the first of 400 bars of gold...

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

IN the past two decades, the computer has made an impact upon bridge in a variety of ways. The simplest of these is dealing, for which the computer is admirably suited. Random deals can be provided in multiple copies and have proved most helpful...

JUMBLE

Word puzzle section with a grid and clues: 'Unscramble these four Jumbles; one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.' Clues include ROLYG, DYSAN, FLUGEN, PREDIM.

DENNIS THE MENACE

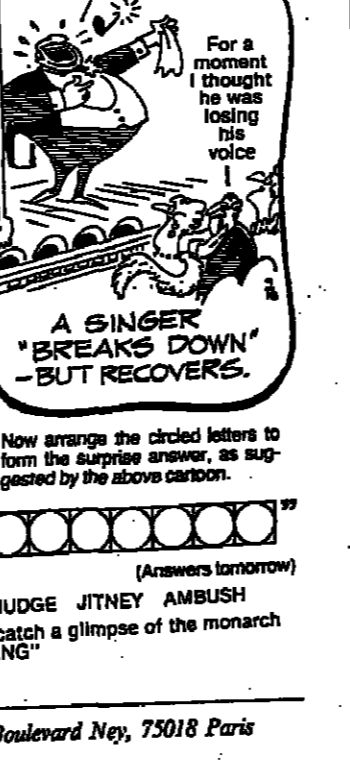


Table of International Funds for September 17, 1981. Columns include fund name, value, and other details.

A Battered Leonard Stops Hearn's in 14th Round



Sugar Ray Leonard towers above Thomas Hearns, who hangs onto the ropes after being knocked down in the 13th round.

By Michael Katz

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — In an oven-like desert setting made tolerable during the heat of the moment, Sugar Ray Leonard won the undisputed welterweight championship of the world Wednesday night by stopping Thomas Hearns at 1:45 of the 14th round. Leonard, his left eye nearly closed, had been behind on points on all three official cards when he suddenly stomped an overhead right to Hearn's head in the 13th round. Three times in that round — twice on punches — Leonard's Davey Pearl stopped the bout.

Brett Powers Royals to Sweep Over Angels

ANAHEIM, Calif. — George Brett had three hits, scored the tying run and threw in an insurance run Wednesday to pace the Kansas City Royals to a 3-1 victory and a series sweep over the California Angels. Dennis Leonard allowed just eight hits, struck out four and walked none in nothing his ninth consecutive triumph over the Angels. Geoff Zahn, 9-10, who scattered 10 hits in his 7 2/3 innings, took the loss.

For Brett, it has been a long season. The leading batter in the major leagues last season with a .330 average, Brett has been struggling to reach 300 this year — his three hits Wednesday raised his average to .296 — and has had several temperamental outbursts.

Wednesday's Major League Linescores

Table of Major League baseball results including Philadelphia, Detroit, Toronto, St. Louis, Minnesota, New York, Oakland, Houston, Chicago, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Texas, Los Angeles, Pittsburgh, and San Diego.

Jones to Retire At Season's End

LONDON — World champion Alan Jones of Australia unexpectedly announced Thursday that he will retire from motor racing at the end of the current season. The 34-year-old driver, who renewed his contract with the Williams Formula One team only two months ago, plans to settle down with his family on his farm in Australia, according to his London spokesman, Andrew Marriott.

Leonard Shows the Price of Victory

By Rich Tosches
LAS VEGAS, Nev. — His left eye was grotesquely swollen and discolored and he had other bruises on his face. He had to be half-carried into his dressing room and an hour later he collapsed in his hotel suite and had to be lifted onto a bed.

British, Dutch Fans Clash After 'Spurs Beat Ajax, 3-1

AMSTERDAM — Ajax Amsterdam lost 3-1 to England's Tottenham Hotspur in the opening round of the Cup Winners Cup. It was only the second time Ajax, three-time winners of the Champions Cup, has lost at home in Europe in 49 matches.

NASL Cut to 16 Teams as 5 Clubs Folded After Failing to Pay Bonds

NEW YORK — The North American Soccer League was reduced to 16 teams for the 1982 season when the Atlanta Chiefs, California Boomies, Dallas Tornado and Washington Diplomats failed to post \$150,000 performance bonds by the Tuesday midnight deadline and have officially folded.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - U.S.A. San Francisco suburb EXECUTIVE HOME. 4 bedroom, 3 1/2 bath, 1400 sq. ft.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - U.S.A. Florida Investments SUNTON PLACE - PALM BEACH. Excellent view on 2 1/2 acres.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - U.S.A. SOUTH CAROLINA. 2 1/2 acre home on 100 acre tract.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS (Continued from Back Page). REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - U.S.A. Washington D.C. 2270. Office building.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - U.S.A. California. Beautifully furnished 4 bedroom house.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - U.S.A. New York. Duplex apartment in Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE - GREAT BRITAIN. Looking for a London home. To rent or buy?

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE - GREAT BRITAIN. Clayton Bennett Heycock. London property consultants.

Observer

Moseying Around The Amber Waves

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — We went to the country and acquired 17 acres of farmland. My respect for farmers has been increasing ever since.



Baker

"What are you planning to grow on that land?" an official person inquired at the time of the transaction. "Chickens," I said, without knowing why.

A few days earlier in Manhattan I had been walking and saw a man washing a plucked chicken in a drinking fountain. This had left a powerful impression.

I suddenly realized I knew absolutely nothing about hay, except that you have to make it while the sun shines.

If you are the new farmer on the block, this is not the kind of confession you make publicly. It's out of the question to walk around

among the neighbors, even if you're good at moseying, and say, "Tell me a little something about hay."

Not wanting to be the joke of the community, I decided to study up on hay at the library when I got back to town, which I was mighty eager to get back to after talking with the man who had agreed to make livable quarters out of the old cabin on the property.

I had entertained fine rustic fantasies about life in that old cabin, rising at dawn to the rooster's crowing, enjoying an invigorating shower and a robust pot of black coffee before moseying out to my hip boots to start the day's making of the hay.

"How are you planning to get the water for the shower and the coffee?" asked the librarian.

"We'll put in one of those tin shower stalls and a sink," I explained.

"So what kind of water are you going to use?"

"Whatever kind of water comes out when we turn on the faucet."

"Look," he said, "we put in the shower, we put in the sink, we turn the faucet, and you know what?"

"No water is going to come out unless you've dug a well and tied into it."

"You mean the water doesn't just come?"

"I never heard of the water just coming," he said. "The well will cost you a pile, but maybe you can save a few thousand by installing a pump that will get water up from a spring, if you've got a spring."

"In New York," I said, "if you want to wash a plucked chicken you'll have to take it to a public park, hold it over a drinking fountain, step on the pedal, and the water just comes."

"Speaking of New York," he said, "you'll have to spring for a bucket to put in a septic field for your sewage."

"You mean, when you flush, the sewage doesn't just go?"

"Not without a septic field. The only thing that just goes down here is money."

I am back in New York, not in defeat, but only to make enough hay to pay for the realization of my dream and to take moseying lessons at Lincoln Center.

New York Times Service

The John Bull, Age 150, Gets a New Puff on Life

By Henry Mitchell

WASHINGTON — We rode on a real train. It caught fire briefly and once it came close to derailing, if you want to nitpick. But how glorious.

The John Bull is the world's oldest locomotive that still can be made to run, and it gives you a sweet ride, at least the equal of the Metroliner and moreover, it can be made to run on schedule.

For almost a century the John Bull has sat in the Smithsonian Institution's care (now at the Museum of American History) and until Monday it had not been allowed out on its own power for more than half a century.

It was built in England in 1825 and started running regularly on the Camden and Amboy line in New Jersey in 1833, though it was superseded by the 1850s as fancier engines came along.

Its run Monday night celebrated its sesquicentennial. Mainly its run celebrated John H. White Jr.'s pipe dream. He is the Smithsonian's curator of transportation. He has always secretly been on fire to steam up old John Bull, but knew it was impossible.

"Why is it impossible?" asked the museum's director, Roger Kennedy.

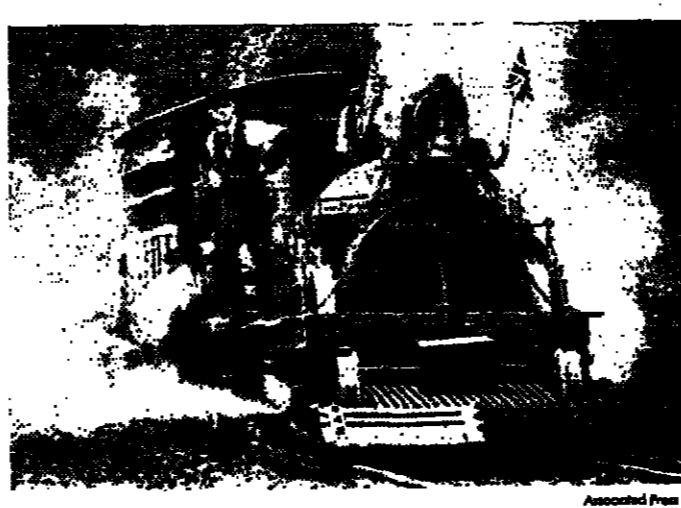
Two-year process

Say no more. White began the two-year process that led to an active run on a real track, with real oak burning in the boiler and the brass bell ringing like mad and all the backed-up stalled hour traffic disappearing in a flash.

Monday night they hitched up an 1836 passenger coach to it and filled it up with invited guests. Between the engine and the passenger coach was the tender, a wheeled platform that holds firewood for the boiler and has a great lever sticking up, said to be the "brake." (The old locomotives had no brakes. Macho engineers wanted to go, not to stop. Theoretically if you brake the tender the locomotive stops.)

White has written a marvelous small book full of technical notes about the John Bull, but even the layman can learn there that the locomotive came without any brakes. There is also a great oak water butt with a tin cup.

A member of the press was installed on the tender, presumably to absorb all the sparks from the



The John Bull hits the tracks once more for its anniversary.

Tuesday, with bands playing and balladeers singing and an old telegraph station operating. A fellow made apple cider. A stuck valve delayed the start for an hour and a half but museum staffers banged away at the valve and got it unstuck. The locomotive passengers remonstrated as spectators cheered and snapped pictures of the proud old iron horse racing back and forth at around 15 miles an hour.

White says never again, never again in his lifetime will the old John Bull run. It is, after all, 150 years old and no point testing its old plates to the breaking point.

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White has written a marvelous small book full of technical notes about the John Bull, but even the layman can learn there that the locomotive came without any brakes. There is also a great oak water butt with a tin cup.

A member of the press was installed on the tender, presumably to absorb all the sparks from the

smokestack. These sparks were very pretty. (The smokestack has been on the engine for a century but it is absurd. It was installed for the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia. They thought the original smokestack looked too modern, so they dreamed up the present smokestack, but no train ever ran seriously on its workaday schedule with a stack like that.)

Some of these sparks lodged in a crevice of the passenger coach roof. Innocent ladies were inside, peering out at the canal. Little did they know smoke was coming out the roof of their car.

The press, responsible as always, declined to scream "fire." There is such a thing as being truthful on too often.

The brakeman, Robert M. Vogel, is one of those learned authorities at the Smithsonian but he was done up in an ancient railroad man's costume and from time to time he leaped from the tender to the coach. He gave the impression he operated the old line to Tombstone and Flagstaff singlehanded.

He possibly hoped nobody would know he was a scholarly fellow at the Smithsonian. Very rugged, very macho. And a hero, too. When the fire started he raced for the water butt, dipped out a swig of water, leaped toward the roof of the coach and spat it out. He repeated this hero-

ic process until no trace of smoke remained. All this time the train was running. Thanks to steel reeves of men on the tender nobody panicked.

The train got up to about 30 miles an hour. This is a speed sufficient to lift the ears of a hound horizontally if it has its head out the window.

A fellow from the press rang the brass bell coming and going. It is work to run a train. Once a tree branch was spotted on the track. John Stine and John White cried for brakes to be applied at the far end of the coach. Possibly the ringing bell and the hissing steam and the old east-iron wheels drowned out the message.

"We got no response," said Stine. Later, he said, "We got no response." Stine is also at the Smithsonian, a man of temporary calmness in an emergency. If you're going to ride around with brakeless locomotives, Stine is a good man to have. The train stopped just short of the fallen branch. White said it might not have derailed the train. But then again it very well might have. The press did its duty and rang the bell through it all.

Reassuring

This reassured passengers, prevented a stampede and saved many lives, it was thought. But the nation is full of heroes who ask no reward. It is mentioned only to show that ordinary men rise to heights when necessary.

A little coal-oil burned in the train's headlight. Joggers trotted along the canal lost in wonder. Fuzzy dogs along the canal looked up. Back at Fletcher's Landing there was a tent with white tables and candles. They had orange juice and (for the luxurious and abandoned) cold wine.

"I am famished," said Robin Jacobsen, whose architect husband is off on a jury but who made the journey alone, as his party shells stuffed with chopped oysters in a sort of coquilles St. Jacques sauce. She was brave all the way. The United States is full of women who without ado can get places on their own and manage quite well, thank you.

It is hard to think that after Tuesday the old John Bull will probably never again run free under the sky, merrily catching fire and racing up to fallen branches and amazing rush-hour automobile traffic. But there comes a time to cease the mad rush. There is a pasture-time for all.

PEOPLE: Newly Married Atkins Loses 4th Parole Bid

Susan Atkins, the former Manson family member sentenced to life in prison for her role in the gruesome Tate-LaBianca murders in 1969, was denied parole because her crimes "almost defy description." Following a 394-hour hearing in Chino, Calif., in which Atkins insisted she had never confessed to the killings more than a decade ago, a three-member parole board ruled unanimously for the fourth time that she must remain behind bars. Atkins, 33, tried to win a parole date without the support of her eccentric husband, who vowed before their marriage earlier this month, to spend millions to free her. Donald (Flea) LaSalle, 52, the self-styled Texas millionaire who married Atkins in prison Sept. 2, has done nothing to help prepare for her parole hearing, said Robert Moss, her court-appointed attorney. LaSalle did not attend the session. The head of Florida's criminal appeals division says he knows fear of the electric chair can prevent murderers from pleading guilty to a crime they committed. "I know it's a deterrent to murder," Assistant Attorney General George Geoghegan said. "I was having a fight with one of my ex-wives, and I found myself choking her, and I saw her eyes start to pop out, and suddenly off to the left or the right I saw the electric chair. It deterred me. Geoghegan said he frequently tells state Supreme Court in fighting appeals that death row inmates are "muggots." They are "the 2 percent of the 92 percent that are brought to trial. That doesn't mean they don't have rights, but neither does it mean they have more rights than anyone else."

But their attorneys said a variety of appeals and multimillion-dollar corporate claims against the estate will delay distribution for up to 10 years. A suit to be decided in California re: Taxes and which state has the right to collect inheritance taxes.

A Houston judge approved the last two claims to the estate of billionaire Howard Hughes and said he would sign a final order declaring as heirs 22 relatives, 18 of them still living, who fought purported wills and attacks on the family honor. Attorneys say it will be years before any money changes hands. Probate Judge Pat Gregory accepted the claims of two more of Hughes' first cousins during a 70-minute hearing, wrapping up a more than five years of fighting at the lower-court level over the estate of the publicity-hungry entrepreneur. An agreement drafted by the 22 relatives, three months after Hughes died April 5, 1976, designated 25 percent of the estate will be donated to charity. The 17 maternal first cousins will split \$3.6 million of the remainder, and the five paternal heirs will divide 21.4 percent.

Operatic tenor Luciano Pavarotti has canceled his first three appearances at the Lyric Opera of Chicago later this month because of a throat ailment, the opera company says. Opera spokesman Dewey Newman said that Pavarotti was placed under a doctor's care for tracheitis, inflammation of the windpipe, at his home in Modena, Italy. Officials said the Lyric Opera was seeking a replacement for Pavarotti in the leading role of Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore" for Sept. 26 and 29 and Oct. 2. Pavarotti is expected to appear in the Oct. 5, 10 and 13 performances. Newman said.

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